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THE STOLEN CIPHERS.

HOW THE THEFT WAS ACCOMPLISHED

An Official Statement From the Telegraph Company, by Which the Theft of the Dispatches is Clearly Placed Upon the Shoulders of the Late Senator Morton.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Potter committee to-day received the following letter:

NEW YORK, February 8, 1879.—To the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman—Sir: The testimony recently elicited by your committee concerning this company's action in respect to the political telegrams taken from us in 1867 and 1877 by the senate and house committees' subpœnas appears to have been so uniformly misunderstood by the press as to make it now seem proper to amplify the same by way of guarding against a like misapprehension on the part of the committee itself and of the members of the house. Accordingly, I respectfully submit the following brief statement of facts, all of which already appear upon the records of congress, asking that it be laid before your committee and spread upon its records, to the end, not only that a correct history of these transactions may appear, but that at the same time a simple act of justice may be done thereby to the company, which I have the honor to represent, in resulting in the vindication of its late and present administration from any charge of political bias in the conduct of its business. The plain truth is that the company, realizing a great moral obligation to preserve sacred from threatened exposure all telegrams committed to its confidence and keeping, (both before and after the service of the subpœnas,) resorted to every legitimate and proper device, consistent with a due respect for the authority of congress, to prevent such exposure by a timely transfer of the messages from the custody of managers and officers likely to be called upon to produce them to the executive officers in New York, and thence by a resolution of the executive committee of the board of directors from the custody of the executive officers to that of the executive committee itself. When, therefore, Manager Barnes, of the New Orleans office, was subpœnaed by the Morrison committee, almost all of the telegrams he was called upon to produce had been taken from his custody and he had no power to produce them. So also when the president was brought to the bar of the house for contempt he was enabled to plead that he had not the custody of the messages called for in his subpœna. The proceedings of the house of representatives, as published in the Congressional Record, show that Mr. Orton himself on this occasion, through the statements of his answer as to the attitude taken by the executive committee, disclosed to the house full information as to where the messages could be reached, but notwithstanding this fact no member of the house, or of its committees, saw fit at the time to act upon the information thus given. The senate committee, however, took the initiative, and sending immediately to New York on the next day, served every member of the company's executive committee with a sweeping subpœnae which demanded the production of all messages to or from the principal offices of the company where any important political telegrams were sent or received. Under this subpœna the executive committee (composed about equally of members of the two political parties) proceeded with the message to Washington, where, soon after arrival, they were served with a like sweeping subpœna from the house committee. A meeting of the executive committee was therefore held, and by resolutions then passed, it was decided to respect the service on the company's president and committee alike, and to surrender to the house committee all the messages covered by its subpœna (president's instruction, this being prior in time of service to the subpœna from the committee of the senate, and to surrender to the senate committee all the messages covered by its subpœna, this list being prior in time of service to the like subpœna from the committee of the house. It was further resolved, in order to comply as far as possible with the conflicting subpœnas, that whichever committee failed to receive the original messages should have copies of all such originals as were delivered to the other committee; or if it should be concluded that the immense labor of copying might be saved, then, that the committee of either house receiving original messages should agree that the members of the committee of the other house, which had called for them, should have free access to examine such originals, and to make copies therefrom if desired.

A copy of these resolutions, of which the foregoing is the substance, was served upon each company on January 19, and on the 24th of January Mr. Sargent wrote to the company stating that the committee of the senate had conferred with the committee of the house, and that the alternative or latter feature of the above-mentioned arrangement was accepted as entirely satisfactory to both committees. The surrender of the messages was then made, but not until the company had urgently endeavored to impress upon the respective committees the necessity of guarding the telegrams from theft and from disclosures to others than those who, from their official positions, upon the committees, were entitled to their inspection. It will be seen that our course in these matters was strictly fair and impartial. We were powerless to take further precautions in the premises, and we are in no manner responsible for the subsequent loss of the telegrams entrusted to the senate committee. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

NORVIN GREEN, President.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

An Attempted Riot Suppressed—The Fever not the Plague—Bold Robbery Near Dayton, Etc.

NICOLAIE CHARVILLE, the French dramatic author, is dead.

THE Austrian ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs to Vienna that typhus fever, not the plague, is prevalent near Xanthia in Thessaly.

THE committee appointed to investigate the disaster on the Thunderer have discovered that the gun which exploded had already been loaded with an extra charge which missed fire when a full charge was inserted and fired and the explosion occurred.

A THREE year old child of Mrs. Stewart died in New York this morning of starvation in a fireless room. Stewart and wife hail from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and came lately from the west to this city in search of work. They have been in a state of terrible destitution for some time.

LAST night the house of a farmer named Daniel Franz, near Dayton, Ohio, was broken into by masked robbers, who bound the family and by threats of shooting forced Franz's wife to reveal where the money, amounting to $25,000, was hid, and then escaped with the booty.

CAPTAIN PAUL BOYTON, who entered the Allegheny river at Oil City, Thursday morning, arrived in Pittsburg this morning. He was enthusiastically greeted by nearly fifty thousand people, who lined both sides of the river from the mouth of the Alleghany to the eastern city limit. The weather was unfavorable, it being bitterly cold with occasional snow-storms and sleet. He experienced great trouble and danger.

THE police suppressed an attempted riot at Liverpool Saturday by promptly attacking a band of 200 men who were marching toward queen's dock. Four thousand five hundred more laborers joined the strike in Liverpool and Birkenhead on Saturday, many of them through fear, and 1,500 are expected to join to-day. The sailors who are on a strike have been joined by foreign sailors and firemen on the ocean steamers. The mayor in a proclamation calls on all well-disposed inhabitants to assist in the maintenance of the peace.

THE St. Louis jockey club announces 172 entries for the six stake and cup races to be run at the spring meeting in June. These represent 67 stables from Missouri, Kentucky, Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Wisconsin and Tennessee, and embrace many of the best horses on the turf. The club will offer several handsome purses in addition to those already advertised, and it is expected that nearly 300 horses will be there to compete for them and for the stakes previously offered.

RUCHDI PASHA, grand vizier of Turkey, has been exiled. The difinitive treaty between Russia and Turkey provides that all the San Stefano stipulations which were modified by the treaty of Berlin shall remain as modified. The remaining stipulations are abandoned in favor of the present treaty by which the war indemnity is fixed at three hundred millions of paper roubles and the settlement is deferred. The payment for the maintenance of Turkish provisions will be by twenty-one installments, but is not to begin immediately. The examination of accounts is expected to last two or three years. The Russian evacuation of the Turkish territory will be completed forty days after the ratification of the treaty.

THE report of the majority of the house naval committee, signed by all the democratic members, cites numerous alleged violations of law by ex-Secretary Robeson and some of his official associates. The information furnished to the committee by the present secretary in regard to the manner contracts have been made since 1870, the manner in which the indebtedness has been decreased, and the manner in which public property has been disposed of, shows a constant and almost ceaseless disregard and violation of the law. The report arraigns, as guilty of acts which should receive punishment, ex-Secretary Robeson, W. W. Wood, ex-chief of the bureau of steam engineering; Isaiah Hanscom, ex-chief of the bureau of construction, and Pay Officers John O. Bradford and J. H. Watmough.

THE American print works, of Fall River, Mass., one of the largest in the United States, has been compelled to ask for an extension on its notes. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000 and its liabilities $1,300,000. The last return of assets made placed the figure at $2,000,000. No note has been protested, but outside banks and creditors have recently called in their loans, and Thomas J. Borden, treasurer, received notices yesterday that loans maturing next week would not be renewed. This caused a temporary suspension of payments. Owing to pressure from outside parties it was deemed advisable to ask for an extension of two years. The indebtedness is about $1,300,000, of which a large amount is owed to various mills in Fall River for cloth. The corporation has much valuable property, and, as its creditors here have granted an extension, business will undoubtedly be continued as usual.

A CRUSHING DEFEAT.

The Zulus Win a Most Brilliant Victory Over the British—Foreign Impertinence Rebuked.

CAPE TOWN, January 27, VIA ST. VINCENT.—On the 21st inst., the British column, consisting of a portion of the 24th regiment, a battery of artillery and six hundred native auxiliaries, were utterly annihilated near Tugaloo river by twenty thousand Zulus, who captured a valuable convoy of one hundred and two wagons, one thousand oxen, two cannons, four hundred shot and shells, one thousand rifles, twenty-five thousand pounds of ammunition, sixty thousand pounds weight of provisions and the colors of the 24th regiment. It is estimated that five thousand Zulus were killed and wounded in the battle.

Among the killed on the British side are two majors, four captains, twelve lieutenants and the quartermaster of the 24th regiment; two captains of the royal artillery; a colonel, captain, four lieutenants and the surgeon major of engineers, besides twenty-one other officers commanding the native levies. Seven attacks subsequently made by the Zulus have been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first prevailed. Natal, however, is in great danger and disturbances are feared in Pongoland. Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition, has been forced to retire in consequence of the defeat. It is estimated that five hundred soldiers were killed besides the officers enumerated above.

Governor Sir Bartle Frere has sent appeals to England and the Mauritins for reinforcements. The mail steamer for England was dispatched a day earlier than usual, with a request for six regiments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 11.—The Standard's dispatch from Capetown says that the British forces were compelled to recross the borders. The force which was annihilated was attacked while guarding the camp of the headquarters of the column at Isandusana during the absence of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconnoitering. The details of the disaster to the British force show that the guns were spiked before they were captured. The Times says, editorially, that the government is bound to send ample reinforcements without an hour's delay and spare no expense or effort.

GROWING CIVILIZED.

The Indians Turn Into Excellent Highwaymen.

OMAHA, February 10.—A dispatch received at department headquarters from Fort Robinson states that the Indians who murdered Moorehead and three others on January 29, and Little Wolf's band of Cheyennes, in all about one hundred bucks, well armed with guns and pistols, having plenty of ammunition, recently surrounded a wagon train, took all the provisions, but killed no one. They gave one of the men of them a silver watch they had taken from Moorehead. There were no squaws or children with the party.

Captain Ferris telegraphs from the camp on Snake river that he has discoverd a large trail, ten days or two weeks old, leading southeast from Boardman's ford. There were evidently between three and four hundred head of stock. There were many squaws and children in the party. Captain Ferris will follow the trail. Cheyenne prisoners, from Fort Robinson, en route for Leavenworth, 22 in number, including Wild Hog and Old Crow, arrived to-day and left for their destination to-night.

DEAD OR IN A TRANCE.

The Remarkable Condition of a Young Woman in York State.

Boston Herald.

The residents of Fort Edward are excited over the case of Miss Annie Carter, which has thus far evinced phenomenal features. Last Friday evening she was attending a social entertainment, and during the festivities was exceedingly vivacious and apparently in excellent health and temperament. Suddenly the lady fell to the floor, suffering from an evident faint. A physician was called and pronounced her dead from heart disease, and preparations were at once commenced for the funeral and interment. It was noticed that the body retained a healthful hue, the cheeks showed traces of color and the flesh looked the same as when she was alive. The body also continued warm and the limbs flexible, and the muscles showed only a slight rigidity. The funeral arrangements were postponed. Several physicians have consulted on the case, but are unable to decide whether the lady is dead or in a trance. She has been in the same condition during one week. There is no pulsation or heart-beat perceptible, neither does the scientific apparatus indicate a blood-heat temperature about the body. The flesh when pinched changes color, but returns to the same shade as that of a well person. Thousands of people from the surrounding districts have visited the premises, and the interest is great in the case. The funeral has been set down for Sunday, unless the young lady shall evince some signs of animation. It is asserted by her relatives that Miss Carter has frequently expressed fears of a premature burial and interment before death.

Failed to Agree.

NEW YORK, February 10.—In the suit of G. L. and John Kounz, of New Orleans, against United States Purchasing Agent O N. Cutter, to recover $30,000 taxes paid on cotton in New Orleans in June, 1865, which has been on trial several days before Judge Wallace, of the United States circuit court, the jury to-day failed to agree and were discharged.

A Receiver for Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—An argument on general creditors' bills, representing city bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, was heard this morning by Judge Baxter, of the United States district court. The judge announced his determination to appoint a receiver to-morrow.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

THE PROGRESS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

The Future Work of the Potter Committee—The Naval Bill Agreed Upon—The Census Bill in Conference—The Fast Mails—The Surplus Tax on South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The Potter committee will meet to-morrow, when Judge Southwood will be called to testify to certain acts of bribery in Louisiana. At a meeting of the democratic members on Saturday it was proposed to subpœna Swayse, who, it was alleged, received four hundred and fifty dollars for his testimony before the sub-committee at New Orleans. This was overruled, however, on the ground that his statement had already received sufficient contradiction, and that if Swayse were called it would necessitate the hearing of a number of other winesses and take up much time. After Judge Southwood has been examined Randolph Tucker, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the disappearance of certain cipher telegrams from one of the committee rooms here, will be allowed to to make an explanation and then the investigation of the cipher telegrams will be resumed. Woolley will be summoned from Cincinnati, and two or three other witnesses will be heard whose names have not yet transpired. An exertion will be made to conclude the investigation this week so as to give time for the preparation of the reports of each side. It is understood they have decided to lay one before the house.

The Teller committee held a meeting today when a general conversation took place relative to the future action of the committee. Senator Hoar offered a resolution, which was not acted on, providing for the appointment of a sub-committee to report to the full committee to what extent the investigation should be pursued in the matter of elections, South Carolina and Louisiana only having so far been investigated. Adjournment took place. The next meeting is subject to the call of the chairman.

The senate committee on appropriations have agreed to add $400,000 to the amount granted by the house to the railway mail transportation, the additional amount to be used by the postmaster-general in his discretion to secure "special facilities for postal service," the purpose being to provide a continuance of what is known as "fast mail service" by railroads. The committee will devote another session to the post-office appropriations bill to-morrow, and will then vote upon the amendment which provides for a Brazilian ocean mail service.

Jas. B. Campbell and Wm. H. Prescott, representing the committee of the South Carolina tax-payers; Governor Aiken, Wm. O. Lee and Robt. Adger, also representing the state under the concurrent resolution of the general assembly, accompanied by Hon. Robt. Smalls, a member from Beaufort district, who had an interview this morning with the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue in reference to the surplus of the direct tax levied in that state and now in the treasury.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Smalls and was passed by the house Saturday, calling for such information as would supply the basis of some equitable legislation. The whole direct tax of South Carolina was collected from a very small section of the sea coast, while the act provided that each piece of property should be taxed only according to its comparative value to the whole property of the state. He claimed that a surplus should be returned to those who have been over-assessed and also urged that the large surplus resulting from the sale of lands and St. Luke's should not be retained by the government but refunded to those whose lands were thus forfeited by sale. A bill to that effect has been introduced by Smalls.

The committee of conference on the naval appropriation bill agreed upon a report this afternoon. The amount of difference between the two houses was $85,000. The senate surrendered $75,000 and the disagreement was thus compromised.

The senate judiciary committee reached no vote on the Geneva award distribution bill to-day; they will resume its consideration at their next meeting, probably to-morrow.

At a meeting of the house census committee to-day, it was agreed to report favorably on the senate bill, with amendments in sections where it differs from Representative Cox's (New York) bill. The two bills are substantially alike in all particulars, excepting as to the appointment of supervisors, the senate bill fixing the same under the jurisdiction of the interior department, and Mr. Cox's bill placing it in the same department, but authorizing the governors of the several states to nominate said officers. The indications are that the bill as originally offered by Mr. Cox will become a law, except as to the source of the appointments, which may be settled by conferences.

The democratic caucus to-night adopted resolutions to insist upon the amendments to the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, which shall abolish the jurors' test oath and the present laws relating to the supervisors of election in accordance with the views expressed on last Saturday night.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Pere Hyacinthe Goes it Alone—The Sick Cattle—Advice to Greece, Etc.

PARIS, February 10.—Pere Hyacinthe Loyson's Old Catholic church was opened yesterday in a building formerly a theater. The bishop of Moray and two other protestant bishops were expected to assist at the dedication, but circumstances prevented their attendance.

The France, a newspaper, says that M. DeLesseps, the constructor of the Suez canal, is a prominent and acceptable candidate for the governorship of Algeria.

M. De l'Becque, director of the mint at Bordeaux, has been sentenced to six years, imprisonment and 125,000 francs fine for embezzling 1,400,000 francs in bullion, which had been lodged in the mint by the Rothschilds. De l'Becque substituted galvanized copper and brass for the bullion which he embezzled.

Mr. Noyes, the American minister, accompanied by the staff legation and Consul-General Fairchild, to-day, visited the committee on the proposed treaty of commerce between France and the United States. Governor Noyes expressed an ardent desire for the development of commercial relations between the two republics.

LONDON, February 10.—The report printed in New York that the British government have issued an order forbidding live cattle from the United States to land at ports of the kingdom after the 28th instant is incorrect. The government have issued no such order; on the contrary, they have intimated that unless future animals prove the existence of disease they have no intention of taking steps towards interference with the cattle trade. At Liverpool the Mersey dock board have agreed to erect a lairage, and work has already been commenced.

An outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia has occurred among the cattle at Wiganthorpe, near Malton, county of York.

The Times' dispatch from Calcutta says: Advices from all parts of the scene of active operations are highly satisfactory, both as regards the political and military situation and the condition of the forts and supplies. The rain still holds off in the northern provinces and Punjaub. Harvest prospects are most gloomy.

A private dispatch from Liverpool states there will be no interference by the English government in regard to cattle unless further disease be discovered. The steamship Istrian arrived there yesterday with a cargo of cattle. They were all landed safely and admitted without trouble.

Three of the largest jute factories in Forfarshire, Scotland, have closed owing to the depression in trade. It is reported that four factories in Dundee will stop.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 10.—France will advise Greece not to insist upon a cession of Janinas. Prince Dondoukoff and Kersantoff of the Russian government of Bulgaria and the consuls of the great powers have left Sofia to be present at the inauguration of the Bulgarian government. It is believed there are differences in the cabinet which must cause the retirement of either Kheirreddin Pasha, grand vizier or Said Pasha, minister of justice.

The Russian army in the Balkan Peninsular is suffering much from spotted typhus.

LONDON, February 18.—A Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey declares peace and cordial relations to be re-established between Russia and Turkey, and provides that articles of the San Stefano treaty which were not modified by the treaty of Berlin shall remain in force. The mode of payment of the war indemnity and compensation to Russian residents of Turkey who suffered through the war is left for future agreement. All prosecutions for aiding either side during the war are abandoned, and persons implicated in the Roumelian disturbances are pardoned. The Protocol declares that the recognition in the present treaty of Berlin changes neither the character nor range of the latter. As Servia, Montenegro and Roumania are independents, Russia leaves them free to come to an understanding for themselves with the porte relative to their claims for war indemnity.

BERNE, February 10.—The village of Meyringen, the great tourist resort, has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

VIENNA, February 10.—Count Toafe has failed to form a cabinet.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 11.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says it is announced from Adrianople that the evacuation by the Russians has already commenced.

A Paris dispatch to the Times reports that the English and French governments strongly support the scheme for an examination of the Turkish finances by an international commission which shall superintend the collection of the revenue.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 11.—The Liverpool laborers have appointed a deputation to learn the views of the Steamship Owners association, but the deputation is prohibited from making any compromise. Not a single vessel sailed from Liverpool for a foreign port on Monday. Several hundred sailors have formed a union. The boiler makers here have struck. The bolt makers, pattern makers and a hundred other trades intend to follow.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Certificate Deposit Bill—The Army Appropriations.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Mr. Spencer presented the joint resolutions of the Alabama legislature favoring appropriations for the removal of obstructions from Mobile bay and for the improvement of navigation of the various rivers in Alabama. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr Withers (Virginia) presented the petition of the Catholic Young Men's national union, protesting against the discrimination made by the United States government in the appointment of chaplains in the army and navy, by which Catholic soldiers and seamen are deprived of the benefit of their religion, and in the appointment of Indian agents, whereby vast numbers of Indians who are Catholics are placed in charge of denominations in which they have no interest or confidence. Referred to committee on privileges and elections. He also presented the petition of Beverly H. Robertson for the removal of political disabilities.

The house bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt was taken up and after being amended so as to make the rate of interest four per cent, passed. The bill directs the treasury to issue in exchange for legal money of the United States certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars.

The army appropriation bill was received from the house and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Senator McCreery addressed the senate in favor of the transfer of the Indian office from the interior to the war department. The senate and galleries were crowded to excess during the delivery of his speech.

Mr. Garland gave notice that on Saturday next he would move to take up the Texas Pacific railroad bill.

The senate confirmed the appointment of Goodson M. Roberts as postmaster at Asheville, N. C.

THE HOUSE.

The house has made the sugar bill a special order for Thursday, the 13th. The house was principally engaged in discussing the legislation of the executive and judicial appropriation bill.

EWING ON OUR FINANCES.

The Pension Appropriation—How the Money is to be Raised.

Washington Post.

"What can you tell me, general," said the Post to General Ewing yesterday, "about this proposition to issue greenbacks for the payment of the arrerage of pensions?"

"I intend at the first opportunity to move a suspension of the rules with a view of introducing and passing a bill for the reissue for that purpose of the greenbacks which have been retired."

"Your scheme differs from that of Sparks', then, in that it provides for legal tenders. Sparks proposes to divest his $40,000 of the legal tender quality."

"Yes; some people hold to the idea that an issue of greenbacks in time of peace would be unconstitutional, and, strange as it may seem, are oblivious to the fact that the government is issuing them daily."

"How?"

"Why, greenbacks are going in and out of the treasury daily; they are received and paid out in the transaction of public business. Every such payment is an issue of legal tenders, and I am surprised that persons who hold that view cannot perceive this plain fact. Once concede the power to continue paying greenbacks out of the treasury, as is now done daily, and you concede all; but out of deference to these scruples, my bill will provide for the reissue of that portion of the original $400,000,000 of greenbacks that has already been in circulation and since retired."

"How many have been retired?"

"Fifty-three million and some hundreds of thousands. I don't remember the exact amount."

"Will you make your motion next Monday?"

"Probably I can get the floor then—certainly, the Monday after. I am No. 6 on the list for suspension of the rules."

"By the way, general," said the Post, "what was the nature of your currency resolutions, and what action did the caucus take on them last Monday night?"

"The first was for unlimited coinage of the standard silver dollar. This was carried by a vote of 4 to 1."

"And the second?"

"Was for the substitution of legal tenders for bank notes. This was amended by striking out 'legal tenders' and inserting 'treasury notes,' and as amended was adopted by a vote of 6 to 1."

The Plague.

LONDON, February 10.—Reports from Russian villages continue to give alarming statements of the prevalence of the plague and other epidemic disorders.

It is officially stated that the Greek government received a report from the consul at Kavala, on the Ægsen sea, confirming rumors of an outbreak of the plague there.

Malta has established a quarantine against the Tripoli, because of an outbreak of sickness amongst the troops recently arrived from Constantinople.

Enforcing the Sunday Law.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—A telegram says all the trains on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad were detained at Flora, Illinois, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. yesterday by the enforcement of a rigorous Sunday law.

The Charleston Course.

CHARLESTON, February 10.—The races are still postponed on account of the weather.

THE CLASSIC SHADE.

A DAY IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Gloomy Forebodyings Dispelled and a Career of Bright Promise Entered Upon—The Administration of Dr. Mell—What the People Think and What Should be Done By Them.

Special to The Constitution.

ATHENS, GA., February 9, 1879.—Eight months ago, amid universal perplexity, Dr. P. H. Mell was raised to the chancellorship of the state university. The condition of the venerable institution was at that time deplorable. There were divisions in the faculty, doubts among the trustees, and criticism in the mouth of the public. The number of students was absurdly small and had steadily decreased. At this juncture the chancellor's seat was proffered to Dr. Mell. Able and yet modest—full of love for the university, and yet doubtful of his ability to solve the problem of its ailing—he hesitated about accepting the tendered promotion. At length, encouraged by the universal, if not enthusiastic fervor with which his election was received, he concluded to give himself to the work the trustees had indicated. I remember that he said to me, after a long conversation in which I had recited the hearty resolutions of confidence passed by the various societies of alumni and under-graduates, that he said, I shall be more than satisfied if I can only in the first year check the ebb-tide and bring the wasting waters to a stand-still.

WHAT THE FIRST YEAR HAS DONE.

As eight months have passed, it is interesting to note the results of the change. In a conversation with Dr. Mell this morning, he said: "Well, we have not only checked the ebb-tide we were speaking of, but we feel very perceptibly the spring of the young blood. We have now 128 matriculates, which is a clear increase of thirty over last year. There are new students coming in every day, and I feel confident that the catalogue for this year will show 150 names. The last year's catalogue showed only 116."

"What are the prospects for the future?"

"I cannot help thinking that they are bright. It is a great thing to have made the turn. We have wiped out the impression of losing ground that hung about us, and we have the prestige of being on rising ground. The members of the faculty are thoroughly in accord with each other, and are full of hope, earnestness, and work. While, of course, it is hard for any man to fill the place of Professor Waddell, but the selection of Professor Woodfin was a most admirable one. He is all that could be desired."

WHAT THE CITIZENS THINK.

The administration of Dr. Mell has met successfully the most crucial test that can be devised. It has met the full approval of the citizens of Athens. The citizens watch the course of things with critical eyes. They are vitally interested in the success of the university, and they are the first to feel the effects of rowdyism on the part of the students. They are consequently sharp critics—protesting on the slightest pretext, and giving their approbation to only the most irreproachable conduct. Their indorsement of Dr. Mell's administration, therefore, means a great deal. They are hopeful and cheerful about the future of the college. Said one of them to me:

"I vent over the whole ground with one of the professors the other day, and I am satisfied that next year the catalogue will go over 200 names. I mean the year from next August to August 1880. Letters have been received from many teachers and principals through the state, saying that they had formed connections with other colleges that could not be broken at once, but that they would give their influence to the university in the future. If the college reaches 200 names next year, it will go back to the old stand it occupied from '68 to '70. One thing is very sure. The discipline of the college is better than I ever saw it at any time. Dr. Mell has a wonderful influence over the boys. There is no rowdyism or dissipation, and everything seems quiet and studious."

THE MATTER OF "HAZING."

Some of the papers of the state have made ill-advised assaults on the university because of the alleged existence of "hazing." A little investigation would have shown these writers that there was no foundation for these charges. The word "hazing" means to put in hazard. Its generally accepted meaning, as taken from the northern colleges, is to duck, to beat, to strip and maltreat a new student. There is no sign of this at Athens. There has been from time immemorial certain secret sham exercises that put the new fellows through a mock examination and tease him with impertinent questions. We have never seen any boy hurt by this yet. On the contrary, it makes the victim more self-reliant, careful and independent in the future. It is a useful lesson to him when good-naturedly administered. Ten or twelve years ago these things were common, and a better college than we had then never existed. We suppose once in a while they occur yet. A short time since one of the students persecuted a professor and put a new boy through a course of questions that utterly bewildered him. He took it good-humoredly, and doubtless enjoyed it next day about as much as his fellow-students did. Only one thing at all outrageous occurred, and that was the clipping of the whiskers of one student, who, the students said, had been informing the new boys what the little game of initiation meant. Dr. Mell is, however, a most admirable disciplinarian, and has already worked all this spirit out. The unanimity with which he is chosen moderator of the Baptist assemblies proves his executive ability and his power to preserve order. Says he, "I think governing should be done by influence, not by authority." This sentence will do to frame. He says further, "I have the noblest set of boys I ever saw. I recognize the fact that they are gentlemen, the sons of gentlemen, and even if I could find it in my heart to wound the self-respect of one of them, I could not find it in my heart to do so."

One night—dark and windy as we young rascals used to love to have it—the boys met for a grand bounce. The first step in the programme was to be the ringing of the college bell. After this the fun was to begin. Just as a half dozen of them were trying to climb in the chapel windows a hand was laid on their shoulders, and turning they saw the venerable, commanding form of the chancellor. "I am distressed, young gentlemen, to see this. I did not think my boys would attempt such a thing!" There was, of course, dead silence. "Will you give me," said Dr. Mell, "your word as gentlemen that this wild scheme of yours shall be abandoned right here, and that you will go quietly to your rooms and let us haveno trouble?" The boys all promised and the doctor left them. As he went across the campus he saw dark faces stealing up from all quarters to the rendezvous. He felt no anxiety, however, for he could trust the young fellows who had given him their pledges. The trust was not misplaced. The boys dispersed quietly, and since that night there has been no hint of trouble or disturbance. Only those who have been boys themselves can understand how this sort of treatment will win the respect and love of a lot of youngsters. Only those who know Dr. Mell can know how strong and yet how tender and graceful he is in the use of this method.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

The reinstating of the secret societies by resolution at the last meeting has had a fine effect. It has increased the esprit du corps, strengthened the sense of comradeship, and made the college life more attractive and earnest. The faculty warmly indorse the action of the trustees on this subject, and feel that it has done great good. A very decided improvement is being made, and a more important one projected, at the high-school building. This is in the hands of General Wm. M. Browne, who has greatly beautified the grounds and is giving the students the benefits of practical experiments in farming. It is proposed to make this farm a thorough miniature of the best model farms in the country. It will have patches of all the cereals, grasses, etc., planted by the various methods and quickened by the various fertilizers brought directly into competition. It will have all kinds of stock, poultry, bees, etc., and will be in short, a little world of farming experiments. The science will be taught at the university—the practice will be had here. There are few finer buildings and grounds in the state, and it can be made a beauty and a delight. It is proposed to work up the experimental farm as rapidly as possible. General Browne is giving his whole soul and body to this most interesting work, and the grounds are already so transformed that they could hardly be recognized.

A fine arrangement for the boarding of students has been made. It is now so arranged that a student can be boarded at $12 a month, with room, attention, etc., furnished. For $16 a month he can bear his total expenses. This is as cheap as could be desired.

All the reports agree that there is a great revival of interest in the two debating societies. These institutions had almost died out, but the boys are giving them new life and the old halls of the Phi Kappa and Demosthenian echo the eloquence of young orators every Saturday. A reading-room has been established as an adjunct to the societies, and the best papers of the country and some trans-Atlantic publications are kept on file there.

In short—for this hasty letter must be drawn to a close—there is nothing but encouragement and hope in the affairs of old Franklin. The young flood is springing and the tides of prosperity are swelling. Without some disaster, or some disastrous blunder, the time is not far distant when the university will have reached its high-water mark of its best years. God speed that day!

H. W. G.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Strange Suicide in Chicago—Professor Propf's New Wife.

CHICAGO, February 9.—A strange and unaccountable suicide transpired at the Gault house about 5:30 o'clock this morning. As two of the domestics were engaged in scrubbing the office floor, sounds as of a falling chair in the reading-room attracted for a moment their attention. Suddenly the night-clerk, Percy R. Gaylord, staggered into the office, his hands clasping his right side, his face deathly pale, and with a despairing, agonizing cry of "Dear, dear God, forgive me!" sank expiring to the floor. The frightened, paralyzed domestic soon alarmed the house, and it was found that the man had shot himself through the side, a little below and to the right of the nipple. The unfortunate man must have placed the revolver under his vest, probably to deaden the report, as when found the vest was buttoned up and the bullet had only perforated his two shirts. The young man had been acting in the capacity of night clerk for the past three years, and was highly esteemed. Mr. Gage, his guardian, can assign no cause for the act, as the deceased was always cheerful, and unusually so up to the hour of committing the rash act. Gaylord was twenty-one years of age, and, though jolly and apparently contented, was not given to intemperance or dissipation. His father resides in Pennsylvania, and was telegraphed for.

FRANKLIN, VA., February 9.—This community is in a flutter of excitement over the elopement last night of Professor Richard G. Propf, a prominent and influential citizen of this county. Propf has a wife and fourteen children and lived with Colonel G. T. P. Taylor in a magnificent house in the upper end of the county. For some time the recreant husband has been noticed to be very attentive to Miss Dangerfield, a young girl of sixteen, who has been living in his family. Yesterday and last night disappeared together and it has been discovered that they purchased tickets for Indianapolis, Ind. Propf is about 70 years old.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Thomas Hallisey, under 12 years of age, who struck his step-mother. Bridget Hallisey, with a knife, the injury inflicted causing death, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree to-day. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to the city prison for thirty days.

G. F. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y., who was crazed by the elopment of his wife, poisoned his three children and cut his throat at 2 o'clock this morning. The children will recover but Simmons will probably die.

PITTSBURG, February 10.—A dispatch to the Evening Chronicle, from Kittanning, says that Sheriff G. A. Williams, who was convicted at the December term for perjury in using money for election purposes, was sentenced to-day by Judge Boggs to twenty-five months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $300. Williams has been in office since January, 1877.

TERRE HAUTE, February 10.—The Asbury university building, at Greencastle, occupied as a preparatory department of the college museum and Whitcomb library, also as the armory of the Asbury cadets, was burned this afternoon. The building, which cost $28,000 in 1828, was a total loss. The museum, valued at $5,000, and the Whitcomb library, valued at $10,000, were damaged to one-half that amount. The fire originated in the bell-tower from a defective flue.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 10.—The Russian government has instructed General Todleben and Prince Labanoff to prevent the Roumelian deputation from proceeding to Tirnova to protest to the assembly of notables against the separation of Roumelia from Bulgaria.

Ball and German.

We learn that the young men of the city will give to-night an elegant ball and german at the Kimball house, in honor of Captain P. H. Ellis, of the 13th United States infantry, who is in the city on a short visit. While stationed here last summer, he made many friends who are glad to meet him in Atlanta once more.

A Rascal Convicted.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHARLESTON, February 11.—At Sumter, yesterday, Sam Lee, the colored republican leader recently appointed postmaster at that place, was tried and found guilty of official misconduct while judge of probate. Lee could not be found, but was represented by counsel.

A Green Old Age.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MONTREAL, February 11.—Mrs. McEllier, a native of Ireland, died here yesterday, aged 108 years and 10 months. She leaves two daughters, aged 78 and 83 years respectively.

Christiancy's Resignation.

DETROIT, February 10.—The resignation of Christiancy as senator from Michigan has been placed in the hands of the governor, to take effect at noon to-day.

An Old Governor Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 10.—Thos. S. Drew, elected governor of Arkansas in 1844 and again in 1850, died recently in Texas.

The Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The billiard tournament terminated to-night, Sexton defeating Daly for the third prize by a score of 600 to 368.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE wild land office is in excellent trim.

MR. GEORGE F. GOBER, of Marietta, is attending the supremie court.

THE supreme court started on its spring term yesterday with two hundred and five cases to hear.

ALMOST every day the state librarian receives reports from some of the superior courts of this state.

IN the case of L. H. Taylor vs. G. W. Cunningham, contesting the election as tax collector of Macon county, the governor has decided in favor of Mr. Cunningham.

TREASURER RENFROE anticipates a lively sale of the four per cent. bonds as soon as they arrive. Already he has disposed of large quantities of them.

THE celebrated railroad tax cases will probably soon be decided by the supreme court. The case of the State vs. the Tennessee car company will probably be decided to-day.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT yesterday decided the contested election case of Wm. A. McDonald vs. M. C. O'Neal, as to the office of treasurer of McIntosh county. The former received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared entitled to the office.

THE bar of the Blue Ridge circuit is finely represented in the city. The following lawyers from this circuit are in attendance: Messrs Wier Boyd and W. P. Price, of Dahlonega; M. G. Boyd, of Cleveland; Thomas F. Greer, of Ellijay; W. T. Day, of Pickens, and Henry Perry, of Gainesville.

THE NEW SOUTH.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

In Which He Discusses the Industrial and Agricultural Resources of the South—What is Needed for its Further Development—Some Sound Views from a High Authority.

ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1879.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN—DEAR SIR: In the course of several conversations while you were in Atlanta, you were pleased to refer to the growth and prosperity of the city and to the material progress made by the people since the war. You also spoke of the healthfulness of our climate and the advantages offered here to capitalists and industrious immigrants.

Your position during the war gave you an opportunity to study carefully our state, and especially Atlanta. By the time this reaches you, you will have passed entirely across the state, and I have thought that if you could be induced to write the result of your observations with respect to the natural advantages of our soil, climate, and the resources of our section, it might be the means of attracting the attention of those who have capital as well as those who control and give direction to the tide of immigration.

I know that continual demands, official and social, are made upon your time, but I was so struck with the aptness

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opintons are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly and, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1879.

MR. TILDEN may now saddle Blackstone with his Pelton's uncle. That is the result of the cipher investigation in a nutshell.

"THE cipher investigation," remarks an exchange, "is loaded at both ends." It must be admitted, however, that the load in the democratic end was a paper wad constricted by the experts of the New York Tribune.

THE senate census bill may be the best that can be had under the circumstances, but we would prefer to see the house display a little backbone over the subject. Let a conference committee decide whether it would not be better for all concerned to have one count free of party necessities or villainies.

THE proposition to pay the arrearages of pensions out of the greenbacks that have been retired, or are held by the secretary of the treasury, is gaining strength daily. There is little doubt that the house will adopt it, and there is no doubt at all as to the wisdom of such action on its part.

THE senate judiciary committe has reported a bill to appoint stenographers for the circuit and district courts of the United States, to be appointed by the circuit justices. Their salaries are to be $2,500 a year, and ten cents for every folio transcribed from stenographic notes. If the bill becomes a law, there will be a considerable number of fat places for the masters of condensed writing.

THE senate adopted Mr. Edmunds's resolutions which seek to make the constitution cover inroads upon the reserved rights of the states—in other words, to pave the way for a strong central power in lieu of local self-government. The senate, we repeat, adopted the resolutions, but they did so in the teeth of arguments that stultefied their action. The arguments of senators Bayard, Morgan, Hill, and others, completely frustrated, as far as the future is concerned, the attempt of the radicals to change by resolution the constitution of the United States.

THE New York Tribune drops the cipher gag long enough to shriek to the four winds that the democrats have not yet proposed an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of southern war-claims. This is true. Such an amendment is superfluous. Southern claims are barred by the constitution; and, as for the others, it would probably be doing the Tribune an injustice to take it for granted that the editors of that rabid sheet are willing to admit that the people of the south are sufficiently reconstructed to vote for the payment of loyal claims from either side. If we are mistaken, then it becomes our duty to warn Mr. Reid and his young men that they are deceiving themselves in this matter just as they did in their voluminous predictions with respect to the result of the cipher investigation.

IF there is no change in the basis of representation, the Chicago Inter-Ocean claims that, under the new census, the house of representatives will consist of 359 members, and the electoral college of 435 members, provided no new states are admitted. Of these 435 votes, 154 will come from the south and 281 from the north. At present, the electoral college has 369 votes, requiring 185 to elect, the southern states having 138 and the northern 231. In the next apportionment, according to the table given, the southern states will increase from 138 to 157, and the northern states from 231 to 281, an increase of nineteen in the southern states and forty-seven in the northern states. These are the Inter-Ocean's figures; but given an honest census, it will find that its table is full of erroneous estimates. It claims a gain of four members in each of these states: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and a gain of five members in New York. Not one of these expectations will be realized under a fair enumeration. On the other hand, Texas will not be content with a gain of four members—she claims nine. The south, as a whole, will hold her own. The figures of the Inter-Ocean are so wide of known facts that they are suspicious.

The State University.

We print elsewhere this morning a letter upon the subject of the state university and its progress under the administration of Dr. P. H. Mell. It will be remembered that THE CONSTITUTION predicted, when Dr. Mell was placed in the chancellor's chair, that the affairs of the college would begin to mend. We feel a deeper thankfulness, however, than that which comes from the mere fulfillment of a prophecy, at the good report that we lay before our readers this morning. There are few persons who appreciate how nearly the success of the university is allied to the future prosperity of Georgia. It has been for years the nursery in which the sinews of her giants were trained and strengthened. It was the university that gave to Georgia, Toombs, Stephens, Hill, Gordon, Johnson, Jackson, the Cobbs, Jenkins, and hundreds of others not less honorable and useful, if less illustrious. The people were the "alma mater" beneath whose kindly shades these men were fitted for the high lives lived and the great parts they played. We believe that the time has come when they are determined to give it the patronage it deserves. The figures furnished by Dr. Mell show that the gloomy sky is brightening, and justify the hope that the troubles that have harrassed this noble old college, with its hallowed traditions, are passing away. We appeal to the people everywhere throughout the state to rally to its support, and make the coming year the brightest one it has ever known.

An Extra Session or Hasty Legislation.

There are nineteen working days of the session left, and only four of the general appropriation bills have gone to the president—the Indian, the military academy, the pension, and the consular and diplomatic bills. The post-office bill is pending in the senate; the navy bill is in the hands of a conference committee, and so is the fortification bill. The army bill is just out of the house, where it was holding the legislative bill, while the sundry civil, the deficiency, and the river and harbor bills have not been reported. Nor are the appropriation bills all that claims the attention of the two houses. The democrats, controlling the house, propose to insist upon a repeal of the test oath which incapacitates a man from sitting on a common jury, although he is competent to frame and help enact laws as a member of congress. This absurdity and relic of tyranny will be repealed if the democrats have any nerve. And so will the sections of the revised statutes authorizing the appointment of supervisors of elections. There are, besides, a considerable number of important measures pending, such as the census bill, the national quarantine bill, and the patent bill upon which a great deal of time has been expended. No wonder then that men of experience think that the chances for an extra session are increasing. The radical managers have taken up the time with abstract propositions or purely partisan measures to that extent that there must either be an extra session, or else a mass of important legislation must be hurried through at the heel of the session, errors or no errors.

The Cipher Investigations.

The story told by the cipher dispatches, even in the incomplete and partisan translations made by the New York Tribune, has been abundantly verified by the testimony recently taken before the sub-committee in New York. While this story is not altogether creditable to the judgment and discretion of some of the authors of the dispatches, it clears the skirts of the democracy and removes from Mr. Tilden all suspicion of complicity in the ridiculously absurd plot conceived by Pelton and attempted to be carried out by Weed. It is a little singular that it should never have occurred to those who have been so busily engaged in investing the ciphers with a meaning that their tenor by no means justified that in none of them do the names of any of the gentlemen who were sent to Florida to represent the democratic party occur. On the contrary, all the evidence taken by the committee, including the frank confessions of some of the witnesses, goes to show that the negotiations for buying the returning boards of Florida and South Carolina were entered into and undertaken by a parcel of ambitious understrappers who represented no one but themselves. They discovered that the republican knaves in the two states were ready to become honest for the sake of money, and straightway negotiations were begun. It is but fair to these underlings, who are now covered with the confusion of their own confessions, to say that they did not deem it even imprudent to ransom votes that had been stolen from the democracy; and they thought that both the democratic party and Mr. Tilden would agree with this view; but they discovered their mistake when they came to apply for funds.

Under the circumstances, we can well afford to smile at the imprudence of these understrappers—we say imprudence, because we never can be made to believe it is a crime to offer a reward for stolen goods "and no questions asked"—and to regard with some degree of pleasantry the disappointment that has fallen to the lot of the furiously patriotic people of the Tribune. Their industry has been something wonderful, and their predictions something awful to contemplate. Paragraphs fell in showers, and laborious editorials wound their slow length along until doubtless some of Mr. Reid's provincial readers concluded that there was evidence going to show that Mr. Tilden and the entire democratic party, every man of them carrying a barrel of currency upon his shoulders, went marching down into the disputed states, offering the incorruptible republicans untold sums for the electoral votes.

Of course, the ciphers themselves told a different story, but the average provincial reader is apt to take his cue from the comments of the editors, rather than wind in and out through a labyrinth of cryptograms and the translations appended thereto. We sympathize, therefore, with the innocent readers of the Tribune, who, after being led to believe that the democracy and Mr. Tilden endeavored to bribe a lot of pure republican patriots, must now be informed that only Mr. Weed, Mr. Pelton and Mr. Marble were engaged in this business, if, indeed, it can be called even an attempt to bribe. Not only this, the innocent readers aforementioned will have to be informed that the patriotic republicans were ready and anxious to be bought—that, in fine, they offered themselves in the market unsolicited, and the only reason they were not purchased is the fact that neither Mr. Tilden nor the democracy was willing to invest in that species of cattle.

The upshot of the whole matter is to exculpate Mr. Tilden as well as the democratic party from the partisan charges made against them. Mr. Marble represented no one, Mr. Weed represented Mr. Pelton, and Mr. Pelton represented himself. The investigation will have a wholesome effect all around. It relieves Mr. Tilden of any complicity in the so-called plot, it cleans the skirts of the democratic party, and it will go very far toward teaching ambitious underlings to be a little less officious in undertaking to assume that they represent the democracy. For the rest, Mr. Tilden stands precisely where he did on the day when the election fraud was committed.

General Sherman's Letter.

The letter from General W. T. Sherman to THE CONSTITUTION, which we present elsewhere, is so characteristically direct and to the purpose as to almost preclude the necessity of comment, but we cannot forbear calling the attention of our readers to the earnestness that pervades the entire document from beginning to end—an earnestness that scarcely falls short of enthusiasm. It is unconstrained and informal throughout, and the bluntness that is natural to General Sherman's habits of thought merely adds to the pithiness of his observations. He writes, in short, with the earnestness and presses his points with the vigor of one thoroughly interested in the progress and prosperity of Georgia, and his conclusions are well worth attention.

In asking General Sherman for his views concerning the matters with which his letter deals, we were moved by two considerations. In the first place we know him to be a man of quick observation, keenly alive to all his surroundings, and with a mind alert, active and practical to the last degree—bristling with opinions and convictions. We knew, moreover, that he would have no hesitation in expressing these convictions, whether they were calculated to please our people or not. In the second place, we desired to put on record his statement as to whether the people of the north might seek homes among our people with any degree of safety—whether the farmer, the artisan, or the capitalist of New England or the northwest might not come among us with the certainty of receiving a cordial welcome. We desired to offset with the sign-manual of the one who, above all others, had drawn upon himself the bitterest prejudices of our people—we desired, we say, to offset with the testimony of General Sherman the slanders and lies of the republican organs to the effect that immigrants from the north are subjected to insults and ostracism, and that they are practically regarded as interlopers. We desired to use the name of General Sherman, who, as he himself says, has long been personally regarded as the bete-noir of Georgia—and we may add, of the entire south—to convict the political tramps of their malicious slanders, and to place them and all others of their kidney in a proper light before the people of the north.

To the people of the north, therefore—to the fair-minded men, who, although they are republicans, are willing to be persuaded that we of the south are not altogether given over to the impulses of barbarism and are not wholly governed by the blind instincts of prejudice—we commend the letter of General Sherman. As a matter of course, it will have no influence with the implacables. They have a partisan purpose to subserve, and the testimony of no impartial man will have any weight with them. Nor is it necessary that it should. Their improbable slanders and wild ravings can have little influence upon the northern mind when they are met with the impressive statements of such men as General Sherman, who have the courage of their convictions.

We may as well confess to an agreeable surprise at the spirit of General Sherman's letter. Instead of testifying in a cold, formal and general way to the fact that he had not been attacked or insulted by the southerners with whom he had been brought in contact, he eagerly seizes upon the opportunity to make what, from his stand-point, is clearly to be regarded as an earnest and a practical defense of our people. He has not only received the kindest and most courteous treatment among those whose property was destroyed and whose families were impoverished by the army under his command, but he has heard of no violence to others for opinions' sake. Could a higher tribute be paid to the temper of a sorely-tried people? But this is not all. He proceeds to defend Georgia. Some union men spoke to him of social ostracism, but he saw nothing of it, and then, after arguing against such a feeling, he says: "I "am certain it (social ostracism) will not "be attempted in Georgia." General Sherman might have gone further and added that the social ostracism of which he heard complaint, and of the sort upon which the complaint was based, could exist in no state and no community governed by its best men and unvexed by the political evils that swarm around and follow federal interference.

Without himself mistaking its meaning or misconstruing its intention, General Sherman is of the opinion that others may misapply our use of the term "carpet-bagger." Happily for us all, that term has little or no meaning in Georgia politics at this juncture, and it never was applied to any other than the depraved politicians who, without respectability or standing among their own neighbors, came south for the purpose of trading upon the ignorance and the credulity of the unfortunate colored people. The carpet-bagger disappears before honest and economical state administrations like malaria before a polar wave, and it so happens that General Sherman's remarks with respect to St. Louis and San Francisco will apply equally as well to Atlanta.

With respect to immigration, the remarks of General Sherman in regard to north Georgia may be applied to any part of the state, especially to southern and southwestern Georgia. This portion of General Sherman's letter is practical to the last degree. His views are those of one who has evidently studied the subject, and his suggestions are worthy of the careful consideration of our people. Owing to its peculiar climate, its wonderful mineral resources, and its agricultural possibilities, the northern portion of the state, of which Atlanta, as General Sherman says, is the natural capital and center, will be the first to receive the benefit of the capital and immigration that must certainly flow in this direction, but there is not a nook or a corner in any quarter of the state that does not possess attractions for those who have been subjected to the rigors of a less genial climate, and who have cultivated a less generous soil. Meantime, our millions of acres will remain unredeemed and our mineral wealth continue unprofitable, until we adopt some practical method of inviting capital and immigration.

A REPUBLICAN paper gleefully announces that Ingalls is not a half-breed. Is this compliment intended for the negro or the Indian race?

ALL the great artists that break through the solid south now have their specialties. Modjeska had her palace car, the Hungarian violinist has his pet j, and now Kate Claxton is coming with a patent fire extinguisher. We trust the fair actress has been thoughtful enough to have her monogram embossed upon this useful article.

ZACH. CHANDLER will have no Indian appointments to sell as senator, but he knows where all the good pickings are.

AND now, if we are in order, we would suggest that the season has arrived when Mr. Pelton, Mr. Weed and Mr. Marble may safely retire from active service in the democratic party.

IT looks as though our Uncle Samuel is gradually clambering back to his former altitude.

AMPT is of the opinion that during the progress of the electoral frauds the mails were tampered with by post-office officials on behalf of the incorruptible republican party.

NOT a single southern newspaper of any influence has yet taken a position in favor of paying loyal claims from the south.

THE large class of northern patriots, who suffered, and bled, and died for the country by proxy, should organize an association and claim the benefits of the pension arrears bill. It may not be altogether noble to die for one's country through the happy medium of a substitute, but it was decidedly more convenient, and the northern patriots ought by all means to put in their claims.

IN Florida Bill Chandler carried the money-bags. This shows that Bill had the confidence and respect of Zachariah.

MR. MARBLE has caused great indignation among the Nancy Anns and the Maria Janes of the New York Tribune by denouncing their cipher eloquence as rubbish. Witnesses are allowed too much liberty in this country.

TYNER'S sort will be convinced before the campaign of 1880 is over that it will require the sale of all the Indian appointments to carry the country by fraud.

WE desire to claim the credit of first announcing that Mr. Evarts is still connected with the present administration. We do not propose to allow a ribald press to strip us of our well-earned laurels.

THE country has presented Hooker, of Mississippi, with two opera glasses. We trust he is now able to see as far into things as anybody.

SOME of the republican editors confuse themselves with the idea that Weed and Pelton have confessed to an attempt at bribery. Nothing of the sort. They have merely confessed that they had endeavored to ransom goods that they knew were stolen. They desired, in short, to pay the republican knaves a price to induce them to be honest. That is all.

THE dutiful sons of Mr. Thomas Lord, who were willing to swear their father was crazy until he settled his property upon them, can now safely re-enter metropolitan politics. The old man has passed away.

AUGUSTA wanted the state fair—at least the papers thought she did—and with characteristic energy the editors went to work to bring the exhibition to that city. They wrote long columns about it, as editors will do, and Colonel Jack Smith went down and advised with the boys. Nothing remained to be done except to get the people to take united action in the matter, and for that purpose a meeting of citizens was called for Saturday. Conspicuous advertisement was made of the call, but the citizens remained away. No meeting was held and Augusta won't have the state fair. The editors, however, did their duty, as they always do, and so they can afford to stir up the sleepy citizens a little and show them what they have lost by their lack of energy and enterprise.

POSTSCRIPT.

DE LA MATYR has concluded not to lecture. He failed to find himself engaged.

SUNDAY was the first anniversary of the death of Pope Pius IX.

TO-DAY Hon. A. H. Stephens reaches his 68th birthday. He was born in 1811.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of Queen Vic.'s marriage in 1842.

AT the pigeon show in New York, the prize "pouter" was named Roscoe Conkling.

GRANDFATHER TAFT is in the ring for the republican nomination for governor of Ohio.

JUDGE LOCHRANE is among the registered at the St. James, New York.

SINCE the democrats did not buy the returning boards, who did?

KEARNEY has an organ in San Francisco. It is called the "Daily Sand Lot." The funds are furnished by the sand bank, we suppose.

SENATOR CALL, of Florida, is a descendant of the Lee family of Virginia. A sort of Call-Lee flower, so to speak.

GENERAL SHERMAN invited General Kirby Smith to visit St. Augustine with him, and Kirby accepted like a little man.

TO-MORROW will be the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, which occurred in 1809.

MRS. HICKS-LORD will soon re-appear in the ring. Her old man Lord died on Saturday morning.

SAN FRANCISCO has a lady lawyer. Her name is Clara S. Folz, and she says she intends to succeed and make a living for her children.

THE prospect that "Russia" may yet saddle "Blackstone" and ride over to the white house causes the tall tower to rumble at its roots.

IT took twenty-nine thousand telegrams to do the electoral business in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean again has hope for the country, seeing that General Sherman was not seized and deprived of his political rights by the Atlanta ku-klux.

IN Texas Swindell has been sent to the legislature and Twaddle to the penitentiary. Twaddle wants to swap with Swindell, on the idea of the "eternal fitness of things."

BEFORE Governor Vance went out of office he pardoned the only Jew in the North Carolina penitentiary. He was under ten years' sentence for manslaughter.

YESTERDAY was the day for the congressional election in the first district to fill the seat of the late Julian Hartridge. Judge Fleming had no opposition, so far as we know.

THE probabilities are that Henry Watterson will now succeed in the lecture field. He was set upon by the critics of Boston, and they failed to discover any "culchaw" about him. This will set him up with the balance of the country.

GOVERNMENT money was used to pay $1.50 for a pair of dumb bells for Congressman Chalmers, and the first use he made of his recuperated strength was to give a knock down to his brother Bragg.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS, of Texas, recently berated his democratic colleagues for their economy in expenditures. Curiosity is now rife to learn how many more "sets of cutlery" at $14 each the Hon. Mr. Mills wanted the government to pay for on his account.

IN GENERAL.

—A liquor bell-punch law is before the legislature of Connecticut.

—Caleb Cushing's professional fees for the last year of his life were $6,000.

—Cockroaches became such a nuisance in the Sandwich Islands that frogs were imported to eat them up.

—Wilhelm, J., is the only member of the supreme court who ever obtained distinction as a fiddler.

—Prince Matilda, niece of the king of Saxony, is spoken of as the future Crown Princess and Empress of Austria.

—Prince Michael Gortschakoff, son of the imperial chancellor, will shortly proceed to Madrid to assume the post of Russian minister to Spain.

—The Maine legislature retrenches with a vengeance in spots, and the governor's salary has been cut down from $2,500 to $1,5000.

—M. Lepere, the new French minister of agriculture and commerce, looks like a side-whiskered Episcopalian clergyman who loves Greek and sherry.

—Lindsey Muse, the messenger of the navy department, has held office since his appointment in 1828, during the administration of the younger Adams.

—They are said to be making eggs now by a patented process; and, if this is true, hens will hensforth be of no use except to pass off at restaurants for spring chickens.

—The horse which drew the first car on the city passenger railway of Montreal has just died, after 17 yeras' continuous service.

—Mr. A. J. Drexel, the banker, has had three hundred and eighty-five small houses built in the outlying wards of Philadelphia for the accommodation of people of moderate means.

—In the south the boys can go in swimming two months earlier than can the juveniles of the north. This is another southern outrage.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

—M. Le Marcere, the new French minister of the interior, if he did not look as if he were going to weep, might be mistaken for Charles Francis Adams, or your grand mother.

—San Francisco's first female lawyer, Mrs. Clara S. Folz, is an Indiana lady, 28 years old. She has never been to school, but has educated herself, and is retained mainly by women who wish to sue for divorce.

—A bald-headed old chap of Balligomingo Said, "These blonde troupes should be stopped, by jingo!"
When the show came around
On the first seat was found
This transparent old fraud of Balligomingo.
—Norristown Herald.

—Mr. Edward Kimball stated last Sunday at the Park Congregational church, Brooklyn, whose debt of $16,000 he enabled them to raise, that within the past two years he had assisted seventy churches in removing an aggregate of over $2,000,000 of debt.

—"How beautiful are arrangements of nature," remarks the New Haven Register. "Valentines and maple-sugar come along together in the most romantic conjunction." And both are taken out of a dark drawer, dusted and labeled "fresh."

—The two first gentlemen inquired for by visitors to the galleries of the senate are Messrs. Conkling and Blaine. In the house General Butler divides this popularity with no one—not even with Stephens and Garfield.—New York Herald.

—Both houses of the legislature of West Virginia have rescinded the resolution instructing the senators and requesting the representatives in congress from that state to vote for the Texas Pacific railroad subsidy bill.

—France ate up 11,319 horses last year. It is a good thing that the price of horses has fallen since the time of Richard III., or the new republic would find the consuming of so many horses more expensive than the war with Germany.

—It is said that Miss Jackson, the daughter of the Alexandria inn-keeper who killed Colonel Elsworth, of the Zouaves, in 1862, was kept in the treasury department at Washington by Colonel Mosby until he left for Hong Kong. Since his departure she has lost her place.

—Leopold, the youngest of Queen Victoria's sons—weak and almost a chronic invalid since his birth—is reported to be about to become a priest of the Church of England. He may yet make an available candidate for the primacy, or one of the princely sees, like Durham or London.

—Visitors to Mt. Washington now build bonfires on the summit, which are visible in all the surrounding towns. The wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour yesterday, but the atmosphere was so clear that over 100 miles of coast line could be seen, with vessels at sea. The snow in Tuckerman's ravine is over 100 feet deep.

—On the evening of the day following that of his defeat Senator Conkling attended a social reception in Washington at which Carl Schurz was present. Somebody invited the latter to entertain the guests with an exhibition of his skill as a musician. Carl took his seat at the piano, and, glancing furtively at Conkling, played "The Heart Bowed Down" with great expression.

—The following figures are of interest as showing the export business of our leading seaport cities for the month of December, 1878: Baltimore, $4,148,974; Boston, $4,389,711; Charleston, $3,267,877; Galveston, $3,540,782; Mobile, $1,040,049; New Orleans, $7,468,406; New York, $26,367,463; Norfolk, $1,507,331; Philadelphia, $4,695,961; San Francisco, $2,451,225; Savannah, $3,423,564.

—Duncombe park, the seat of Lord Feversham, recently burned, in Yorkshire, was insured for only $260,000. Two servant-maids, on retiring above the room where the conflagration started, distinctly smelled fire, but, instead of investigating, went quietly to bed, and let it burn until they were waked up almost suffocated in the early morning. Then it was too late to check the flames.

—Memphis has elected her officers for the new government. The board of police and fire commissioners, with whom rests the general management of affairs, is composed of D. T. Porter, W. W. Guy and John Overton. The board of public works is, for the present, composed of M. Burke, John Gunn, Robert Galloway and C. W. Goyer. Another member of this board will be elected by the county court at its meeting in April. Bayou Gayoso taxing district, formerly Memphis, is said to be well officered.

—London Truth: "The Crown Prince Rodolph got himself into a mess the other day in Prague. He wrote to a young lady, who is a singer in the theater of that town, requesting her to call upon him to give a few lessons in singing. The lady has two brothers who are officers quartered at Prague. To them she handed the letter. They at once called on the crown prince and asked satisfaction. If his position will not enable him to grant them this satisfaction they would, they said, accept it from the aid-de-camp of his imperial highness. Finally it was agreed that the crown prince should tender an apology, and the affair ended."

Tilden in 1880.

Augusta Chronicle.

The parties who started the investigation of the cipher dispatches were actuated by a desire to crush Mr. Tilden and the democracy. They wished to meet the cry of fraud raised on every hand against the republicans by showing that one party was as deep in the mud as the other was in the mire. They believed the investigation would show that the democrats bargained for the votes which the republicans finally purchased; that the democratic pot would be unable to allude to the complexion of the republican kettle, and that all charges of corruption in connection with the counting of the electoral vote could be answered with the tu quoque argument. Especially they expected the investigation to prove Mr. Tilden's share in the intrigues that followed the election, and they thought the evidence would destroy all his chances for a renomination. They fear him for two reasons. The first is because he is generally regarded as a lawfully elected president who was cheated out of his office. The people are swift to punish injustice, and every politics there is such a thing as sentiment. If he should enter the field as a candidate appealing to the people to right a wrong, and with his own hands clean, he might be stronger than he was four years ago, and obtain as large a majority that even fraud could not set it aside. In the second place, they still fear that he is the only democrat who could carry New York with its thirty-five electoral votes. The importance of that state is apparent when it is remembered that the "solid south"—including Delaware—casts one hundred and thirty-eight of the one hundred and eighty-five votes necessary to elect, and that New York and Indiana, or New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, joined to the south, can choose the next president. Mr. Tilden is believed to have a firm grip on the democracy of New York and on the eastern states, and the south is supposed to be ready to vote for any man who can command success. For these reasons the republicans appear to be anxious to show Mr. Tilden's complicity in the bargain for the presidency (and knowing he is already damaged by his want of nerve in 1876-7) wholly destroy his chance for a renomination. But their schemes seem to have signally failed. No evidence has been adduced to prove Mr. Tilden's connection with the famous cipher dispatches. On the contrary, all the testimony that has been taken so far serves only to show that he never saw or received any of the telegrams that passed between Smith Weed and Manton Marble and Pelton, but that as soon as he was informed that a trade was on foot he summarily stopped its progress and reprimanded the men who had assumed to represent his interest in the transaction. So far, Mr. Tilden has been benefited instead of being injured by the investigation which was set on foot for his ruin. If he comes out of it with clean skirts he will undoubtedly be a candidate before the national democratic convention next year and he will be, for the reasons we have given, a strong candidate. A great many democrats may not want him, but if they believe that he is the strongest man they will take him as readily in 1880 as they did in 1876.

Mr. Tilden's Domestic Embarrassments.

New York Herald, ind.

So far as the investigation has yet gone there is no evidence that Mr. Tilden inspired or countenanced or connived at any attempt to secure an acknowledgement of his election by the payment of a bribe. There is, to be sure, the ugly and compromising fact that a man standing in the most intimate and confidential relations with him, his nephew, a member of his own household, a secretary who had for years acted for him with his knowledge and approval, countenanced and abetted two schemes of bribery. This is unquestionably a most bitter and humiliating fact for Mr. Tilden. It is made infinitely annoying by the delicacy of his relations with this erring nephew, who is the son of his favorite widowed sister, who has for many years presided over Mr. Tilden's household, who was the honored lady of the governor's mansion at Albany and would have held a similar position at Washington had Mr. Tilden been declared president. We have only to credit Mr. Tilden with average domestic and fraternal tenderness to appreciate the severe trial to which he has been subjected by the escapades of this nephew, whom he attempted to redeem from bad courses in considerate tenderness for the widowed sister who was the center of his domestic life. His failure to turn the scapegrace nephew out of his house when he discovered what he had been doing should be judged with indulgent lenience under the circumstances. But the intimacy of the relation gives a plausible color to the inference that whatever Pelton did was done with Mr. Tilden's connivance. But this inference is supported by no facts which have as yet been brought out in the sworn testimony.

Leave the Negro to Himself.

Philadelphia Times.

Notwithstanding the important public business claiming the attention of the senate, in the few weeks of the session that are left, it finds time to discuss one absurd proposition after another with all the gravity and deliberation of a congress of owls. Mr. Windom's negro colonization scheme, which he took so much pains to explain yesterday, is only an elaboration of the old idea of giving every negro forty acres and a mule. The negro does not ask any such preposterous legislation in his behalf. He was never so happy since he ceased to be a chattel for which his master, from self-interest, if from no other motive, was required to provide, and never in the history of his race enjoyed so many of the rights of citizenship. With a cabin and as many acres of his old master's land as he chooses to cultivate, rent free; with the ballot in his hand and the door of the public school open at his knock, he is in a fair way of becoming an intelligent, peaceable, and therefore self-respecting and self-protecting citizen. The politician is his worst enemy and never appears on the scene without causing him trouble of one kind or another. All legislation that singles him out and separates his interests from those of the white man, so far from helping him along, places stumbling-blocks in his path. He is not going west on Mr. Windom's invitation, and if he does he will wish himself back on the cotton-patch or cane-field. Mr. Windom and his kind may be credited with sincerity of purpose, but their discretion does not keep pace with their zeal. The negro is of age and is no longer a ward of the nation; henceforward he can hoe his own row.

Burnside and His Bill.

Baltimore Gazette.

Senator Burnside's remarkable bill, providing for the introduction of morals and social science as regular studies in the public schools of Washington, came up yesterday. The bill makes it imperative that the pupils in the schools of the National Capital shall be taught such elementary sciences as order, industry, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, cleanliness, fidelity, philanthropy, hope, truth, gratitude, conscience, kindness, mercy, pity and self-reliance. Senator Burnside did not support the measure with the frenzied vigor for which he is celebrated when his heart is enlisted. He had no great speech in readiness, prepared under the gentle stimulus of cold tea and attuned to the dulcet strains of a Swiss clock organ. He sat idly by when amendments were proposed, and when the regular order crowded the bill out of the way he was only able to make a few feeble remarks. We are afraid that Senator Burnside is lacking in the great moral attributes of courage, combativeness, positiveness, locksiveness, elasticity, persistency, aggressiveness, general activity and faith, hope and charity.

Plotting Against the Georgia Democrats.

Washington Correspondence Macon Telegraph

I hear some whispers now-a-days of coming events in Georgia politics. All the scalawags and carpet-baggers who hang around here and claim that state as their home, are howling for Toombs for governor on an "independent" or "people's" ticket. They say he will run and be elected by a large majority. One of the most notorious of the breed and a mulatto office holder here who once figured in Georgia politics, have, I hear, been in consultation lately with a member of the Georgia delegation, presumedly on this subject. It is very certain that the basis of what is intended to be a formidable antagonism to the democracy of Georgia is being formulated here, and that it will make its biggest bid for, and base most of its hopes on, the negro vote. Look out for the first signs of this in certain newspapers in Georgia, which will presently blossom with fat post-office and other department printing. If this don't happen, depend upon it there has been a hitch in the arrangements somewhere. Let the people of Georgia now to their hands now to hold stamp out next year one of the most infamous and unholy conspiracies to deliver them into the power of the radical party that was ever devised.

Tilden Stands More Than Acquitted.

Boston Post, Dem.

So far as Tilden is concerned his record appears clean and pure. As regards Weed and Pelton, they are only implicated to the extent of being willing to try to raise money to have the record made up according to the fact, rather than have the majority of the people cheated out of a president of their choice. From an ethical standpoint they were not justified in treating as they did with these carpet-baggers; but they knew the desperate characters who held the issue in their hands. They were in the condition of one attacked by a highwayman with the cry, "your money or your life." They chose to pay a bonus rather than have a greater crime consummated. This is the extent of their complicity, and no more. If republican virtue is of a sterner sort it remains to be proved. That they have been skillful in covering their tracks may be confessed, though it was by stealing dispatches on their side, as the record already shows. But it is around Tilden's head that the chief interest now centers. So far he stands more than acquitted of all blame or dishonor.

Mr. Tilden Looms.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

He bought his nomination in 1876, and he will repeat the performance in 1880. The same men that stood by him three years ago will bear his banner again. He knows that without New York the democrats cannot hope to elect the next president, and it will be easy for him to convince the party leaders that he will be more likely to carry his own state than any other man they can nominate. Manton Marble, nephew Pelton and Smith Weed may be given back seats in the new "literary bureau," because of their disgraceful connection with the cipher dispatches, but they will be none the less active on that account. Mr. Thurman has not money enough to cope with Mr. Tilden. He may obtain second place on the ticket, but that is all.

The Fair Belva on Deck.

Baltimore Gazette.

Lovely woman has taken another step forward in the work of civilization. The senate yesterday very graciously passed Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood's house bill which permits any woman of good character who has practiced as an attorney before the highest court of state or district to be admitted to the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Hayes will of course attach his signature with pleasure and promptitude and in a few days we shall have the talented Mrs. Lockwood, in a nice new gown, laying down the law to the dignified judges in rusty gowns who perch around lunch-time on the supreme bench. We observe that while this bill came before the senate Mr. Conkling, who always dodges when the ladies are in the case, found it convenient to be absent.

Judah P. Benjamin and Judge Key.

Washington Post.

"A prosperous traitor" is the term employed by a bigoted radical organ in speaking of Judah P. Benjamin. The gentleman preferred England to the United States as a place of residence, and accordingly established himself in London, where his legal abilities have enabled him to work a law business worth $100,000 a year. He is honored for his talent and his worth. We fail to see wherein he has merited reproach, or what act of treason he has committed that was not shared by a number of his associates who are now, and have long been, in full communion and fellowship with the republican party. He is a more "prosperous traitor" than Judge Key, General Longstreet or Colonel Mosby, but was not a more earnest "rebel" than they.

Why Hayes is President.

Chicago Times.

Mr. Marble's statement discloses that to-day Hayes is president simply because Sam. Tilden was so mean and hard-fisted that he would not put his millions pay a paltry hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the presidency. Of course, the contest was such that a man who stood on such a trifle as that had no chance at all, and the sale was made to the other side. Unfortunately, precisely what was paid cannot be ascertained, for the late Senator Morton carefully destroyed the republican cipher dispatches. But the shamelessness and degradation of the whole business are already sufficiently exposed.

Refuses to Welcome Truth.

New York Tribune.

Was Pelton called home by Tilden to be turned out of house? Oh no! to be retained in his old position as the unofficial manager at the count in the disputed states, and to repeat in Florida and Oregon, and once more in South Carolina, the same performance which ended so ill in South Carolina. Weed, himself, who testifies that Tilden scolded him after the South Carolina affair, adds that he, nevertheless, did not notice any diminution of the cordiality in Tilden's after behavior toward him, until the telegrams were published.

Pelton the First Villain.

St. Louis Republican.

Pelton, the nephew of his uncle, is getting a pretty heavy burden to carry, but it is no news to those who knew much of his doings, in 1876, that the biggest part of the sins and blunders of the democratic campaign belongs to him. He is not made any more of a target now than the facts warrant.

Too Much Nephew.

Springfield Republican, rep.

Whatever the revelations yet to come before the Potter committee, Mr. Tilden seems only too certain to be reckoned in political history the victim of too much nephew. Public interest and safety are only conserved by making good men responsible for evil surroundings. Tray Tilden will suffer for that sad dog Pelton.

Teller's Outrage Mill Goes Unnoticed.

Washington Post.

Teller is peculiarly unfortunate. No s

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Darien wants a debating society.

—Give the tramp a ten dollar bill and let him go.

—Mrs. Robert Gignilliat, of McIntosh county, is dead.

—Conyers is to have a railroad well—well, a well for the railroad.

—A Macon man with a carbuncle says that all's swell that ends swell.

—Eugene Speer will edit the Macon Ledger from Athens this week.

—The Macon Ledger is to have a new press.

—Mr. John W. Ruledy, of the Cedartown Record, has retired to Kentucky.

—Mr. Lewis Livingston, of McIntosh county, died suddenly the other day.

—A negro woman in Madison gave her child morphine instead of calomel one night recently. The result was fatal.

—Mr. T. G. Stacy, of the Brunswick Advertiser, was married recently to Miss Lucy Stacy, of Liberty county.

—Miss Kate Hillyer, a most accomplished young lady, formerly of Rome, will hereafter make her home in Atlanta.

—Mollie Slaughter, the colored woman who killed Jordan Walker near Rome one day last week, has been arrested.

—The Oglethorpe Echo claims to have conquered the fruit-tree agent. We have not seen the affidavits.

—Last week's issue of the LaGrange Reporter came to us full size and arrayed in a new dress. It is needless to say anything more.

—In a suit for damages brought by Mr. Brinson, of Burke county, against the Central railroad, the jury gave him a verdict of $10,000.

—The measles have tackled the grown folks in Conyers, and when they do get hold of a thoroughly ripe man, they manage to undermine his constitution temporarily.

—Oglethorpe county is down with the measles and Dr. Gantt is prescribing for them through the Echo. He is of the opinion that when a business man gets 'em in his family the best thing he can do is to advertise.

—A passenger coach attached to a train on the Macon and Augusta road ran off the track on a piece of trestle-work twenty-five feet high. Strange to say, the car did not fall. Both the promptness and coolness of the conductor and engineer, a very serious accident would have resulted.

—A disgusting story of hazing by the students of Mercer university is printed in the Macon Telegraph of Sunday. The case has gone into the courts, but it is one that should call for prompt action on the part of the faculty as well. It seems that Mr. Cheney, a student of the college, and a divinity student, had escorted a young lady to the Mother Goose entertainment, and while there and after the entertainment he was made the victim of indignities of more or less gravamen. His version of the affair is as follows: The lower portion of Ralston hall being crowded, he took the young lady into the gallery. Here, while he was looking at the performance, his hat was taken away. He thought it was a joke, and that it certainly would be returned. He was, however, forced to escort his lady to the hackney headed. He remained at her home about half an hour, and having procured a hat started toward the college. As he came out of the gate, four young men, whom he recognized as the same who had taken his hat, were waiting for him. He took Cotton Avenue, and along the route many bricks, rocks and such missiles were thrown at him, none of them striking him, but falling in disagreeable proximity to, and all around him. He was at length stopped and ordered to lay down his satchel and march off from it. He obeyed, the pursuers then took possession of it. He was ordered to give up his watch, which he did, but it was afterward returned. His money was also demanded, but was not taken. He was followed until he reached the residence of Mr. Blake, when he attempted to cross to a house on Orange street, where some fellow-students were boarding, hoping by this way to get off; but when he went to cross the street a pistol was presented at his body several times and he was ordered to stop, which he did in great personal fear of violence. Two of the four were declared by having handkerchiefs tied over their faces just below the eyes. Finally, he reached Roberts's corner, and here the approach of footsteps caused the party to retire, and he, in company with a gentleman and a fellow-student, who joined him soon after, went on out toward the university unmolested. He frequently begged his tormentors to desist, assuring them that he was a peaceful man and that he did not want a difficulty.

—Darien Gazette: We are informed that Captain Robert Fallgant and R. R. Richards, Esq., of Savannah, are the two most prominent lawyers spoken of in connection with the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Henry B. Tompkins as judge of the superior court of the Eastern judicial circuit of Georgia. We are not acquainted with Mr. Richards, but we do know Captain Fallgant to be one of the cleverest, as well as one of the best lawyers in the state. He is a most estimable gentleman, and if Governor Colquitt appoints him we are of the opinion that our people would like it.

—Augusta Chronicle: Some time ago the comptroller-general issued execution against Mr. J. B. Gresham, the tax collector of Burke county, for $11,000, which it was claimed was due the state by that official. The execution was placed in the hands of the sheriff, Mr. J. W. H Bell, to be levied. No return having been made upon this execution, Judge Twiggs, at the instance of the comptroller-general, took out a rule against the sheriff, requiring him to show cause why this has not been done. As Judge Snead determined to get rid of criminal cases waiting trial at this term and leave the civil business until the regular term in May, the answer of the sheriff to the rule will not be made in that time. We understand, however, that he states the reason why he had made no return upon the execution was because the tax collector had not paid the money. Mr. Gresham, on the other hand, declares that he paid over the amount to the sheriff. Mr. Gresham has been tax collector of Burke for two years. His predecessor, Mr. J. W. Grubbs, was charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $9,000 and execution was issued against him by the comptroller.

—Columbus Enquirer: Yesterday afternoon a large number of friends assembled at the Catholic church to attend the funeral of Master Jesse Wilson Brien. The occasion was one of intense sadness. The solemn words of Father Kirschmade a deep impression on his hearers. Jesse's school-mates of the public school, Professor Battle's scholars, with their teacher, were out in force to pay the last tribute of respect to their loved and departed companion. After the service, which was very impressive, the remains were conveyed to the cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends. The pall bearers were Messrs W. H. Clayton, —— Lovett and J. W. Walker of the Southern express company, and Dr. Fogle, W. H. Williams, Glenn Keys, John Brady and Louis Wells. The following school-mates acted as honorary pall-bearers: Frank Colzey, Early Epsing, Sheila Tickner, James Jones, George Curry, W. D. Porter, D. Harris, John Couch. It was difficult for these companions to realize that Jesse, always so companionable, and whose sunny face made any party brighter and more joyous, had gone never to return to their circles. They have lost an associate whose place will be hard to fill. It is indeed sad for one in the prime of life to be cut down, with such bright prospects for a future of prosperity and happiness. It was indeed a great blow on a fond father, mother, brother and sister, but they should endeavor to comfort themselves with the thought it was the will of the Deity, and he is now in the land where sorrow and adversity are unknown.

—Take the news home to Mary and tell her that my cough has gone and that a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup did it. 243

—The Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, New York, is a big house, and it takes a great many people to fill it. In order to do the latter, and to please everybody, the Hotel is now kept on both plans, the American at $2.50 to $3.00, and the European $1.00 and upwards per day. An elegant Restaurant at moderate prices is conducted by the Hotel.
143 feb6 d&w thur sat tues

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DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side: the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar-coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass. "Clean and Extra Clean." English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruits, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. 345 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&wkly

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. W. H. HOWARD, JR., CHAS. H. HOWARD, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

29 E. ALABAMA STREET.

HAVING FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP TO do an EXCLUSIVELY wholesale business, at the above named place, we now announce to the trade that we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers. Our stock is entirely new, bought since the recent heavy decline in goods of all descriptions—bought by the senior member of the firm in person, and all for net cash. We think we can make it to the interest of buyers to give us a call or write to us for quotations, which we will give cheerfully. In addition to the regular stock of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

ETC.,

usually kept in first-class drug stores, we deal largely in

STATIONERY,

and can supply the trade with

BLANK BOOKS,

WRITING PAPERS,

PENS, INK, ETC.,

at bottom prices, and all fresh new stock.

Guano Manufacturers having advanced the prices of their goods, we can furnish fertilizing chemicals at prices that will enable parties to make their own fertilizers much cheaper than to buy the article already manipulated. We will furnish good working formulas to parties buying from us.
10 feb2...d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION
— TO —
Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba,
— VIA —
Savannah, Jacksonville and Key West.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA, NASSAU AND HAVANA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE to organize a Grand Excursion in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Nassau and Havana, via Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida.

It is the purpose of the Management of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line to make this Excursion Rates exceedingly favorable, so that all who desire to visit the "Tropics" can do so at a very trifling expense. The elegant IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP "SECRET," of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line, has been reserved for the occasion of this GRAND EXCURSION, and will

Sail from Jacksonville, Fla., on.....15th February.
Arrive at Nassau.....17th "
Leave Nassau.....18th "
Arrive at Key West.....19th "
Arrive Havana.....20th "
Leave Havana.....22d "
Leave Key West.....23d "
Arrive at Nassau.....24th "
Leave Nassau.....24th "
Arrive at Jacksonville.....27th "

Rates. For 50 Excursionists or More

From Atlanta to Nassau and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship.).....$75 each.
From Atlanta to Havana and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship.).....$65 each

Tickets will be good for Thirty Days from Atlanta.

Round Trip Tickets will be furnished members of this Excursion from Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville to Atlanta at Half Fare. Parties purposing embracing this splendid opportunity of visiting the tropics, should notify the undersigned at once, so the exact number of excursionists may be known.

A deposit of $15 must be made on or before the 1st day of February, and balance of amount of Ticket must be paid at my office before leaving Atlanta. After the excursion must be made up, the deposits will be refunded without expense to the depositors.

Parties who desire to spend a few days in Florida before sailing may do so at reduced rates. Call and get their Tickets on and after the 5th of February, at my office. For further information, apply to

R. D. MANN, General Agent.
No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Gen'l Passenger Agent Jack., Nas and Hav. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
317 jan10 dtd 2d page

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
392 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 29 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
306 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORN Y AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.
265 dec14 1878—d1v

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.
TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court-House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. MCWHORTER. | HAMILTON MCWHORTER.
170 aug10.1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov2.1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office In Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. MCLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8.'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent the people in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
P. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from depot FREE OF HARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
600 oct29 d1y Proprietor.

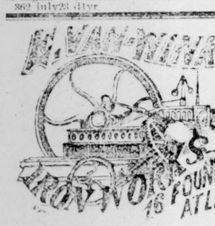
MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sept d6m E. H. PAINE.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and will be first class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. HOSS,
January 11, 1879.—dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
600 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
862 july23 d1yr



NOTICE
— TO —
SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS!

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AG'T.
AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.
The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next. E. R. DORSEY,
General Freight Agent.
538 feb1 dtil feb28

MILLER & BENNETT,

Book and Job Printers,

24 BROAD STREET,

Sunny South Building—by Bridge,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Request all who want anything in the PRINTING LINE to give them a call.

New Materials!

Good Work!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GET OUR ESTIMATES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—24 BROAD
284 jan16 d1m

To Business Men with Capital.

BEING DESIROUS TO DEVOTE OUR ENTIRE time and means to a strictly wholesale trade, we will give the Retail Agency and use of our large salesrooms to a first-class party who wish to handle the Remington, Stewart, Howe, Dauntless, New Home and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in this city.

Decidedly the Best Business Opening in the State.

Personal application and correspondence from strictly business men only will be attended to.
FRED. BELL & CO.
339 jan19 d1w sun thur

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS.
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
oct28

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURERR ON
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. THOMAS A. EMMETT and JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th Militia District, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
91 feb4 d1aw5w tues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND B VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. ELIAS MURPHY AND JAMES M. COOPER,

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th militia district, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT.

between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
89 feb4-law5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

J. & M. ROSE vs. J. B. HART AND WILLIAM HART.

I have levied upon as the property of the defendants, one dwelling house and lot in the town of Union Point, Greene county, Georgia, north of the Georgia Railroad, fronting said road, east of Church street, west of Fairground street, adjoining lot of Mrs. A. R. Maisey, and south of a street running between the said dwelling house lot and lot belonging to T. N. Bryant. Property now in possession of Mrs. A. B. Hart.

Also, upon lot of land in said town of Union Point, together with the steam saw-mill and grist-mill, wood-shop, blacksmith-shop and dwelling house thereon, the same being the lot conveyed by James F. Hart to J. B. Knox and O. E. Fluker on the 12th day of February, 1876, and now in possession of said Knox & Fluker, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMMONS,
81 dlaw5wtues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

EDWIN BATES VS. ALFRED SMITH AND JOHN S. HUNTER, SECURITY.

I have levied upon, as the property of Alfred Smith, deceased, the following described property: 100 acres of land in the 18th district and 1st section of Forsyth county, Ga., bounded as follows, to-wit: on the north by the lands of William Barker, deceased, on the south by the lands of Hardiman on the east, by James Thurmond and Dinnah Sanders on the south, and by Andy Sailors on the west, and containing 228 acres more or less, and known as the Mary K. Smith dower tract, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1878.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
82 tues feb4 law5w United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias, issued out of the honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. MILTON MOORE.

I have levied upon as the property of Milton Moore, the above named defendant, 75 acres of lot No. 45, 24 acres of lot No. 46, in the 24 district of White county, Ga., containing 225 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday of March next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
90 feb4 law5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias, issued out of the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following cast, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. AARON C. SANDERS, DANIEL F. BROWN, and WILLIAM G. SMITH.

I have levied upon, as the property of Daniel F. Brown, one of the above named defendants, 165 acres of land in the 465th Militia District, Banks county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
87 feb4 d1aw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. WASHINGTON BARKER, WILLIAM BARKER and W. H. H. BARKER.

I have levied upon as the property of William Barker, one of the abovenamed defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 176, 177, 178, 272, 274, 275, 276 and 277, in the 14th district and 1st section of Forsyth county, Ga., containing 235 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon. Also, upon the following described property as the property of W. H. H. Barker, one of the abovenamed defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 279, 276 and 271 in the 14th district and 1st section of Forsyth county, Ga., containing 120 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
92 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. SAMUEL GORE, Sr., and ABRAHAM H. YORK.

I have levied upon as the property of Samuel Gore, Sr., one of the above named defendants, part of lot of land No. 393, in the second district and third section of Paulding county, containing 40 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
95 feb4 d1aw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sales.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

LYMAN H. BLALOCK, THOMAS H. CAUDLE AND JAMES W. BANNING.

I have levied upon, as the property of Jas. W. Banning, one of the above named defendants, part of lot of land No. 393, in the 4th district of Meriwether county, Georgia, containing 185 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
86 feb4 d1aw5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. THOMAS DEAN AND WILLIAM B. SWANN.

I have levied upon as the property of William B. Swann, one of the above named defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 47, 63, 45 and 46, in the 12th district and 2d section of Pickens county, Georgia, containing 130 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
84 feb4-dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. FRANIS C. BELL AND JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of Francis C. Bell, one of the above named defendants, 245 acres in the 485 militia district, Hall county, Georgia, together with all improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.
O. P. FITZSIMONS,
94 feb4-dlaw5wtues United States Marshal.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA.
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.
HENRY M. DRANE,
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent
june5...dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., JANUARY 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 p m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta...	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens...	3 30 p m	" Macon...	7 10 a m
" Washing'n	2 30 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak...	1 08 p m	" Camak....	11 41 a m
" Milled'v'e	2 30 p m	" Washing'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon.....	5 20 p m	" Athens....	7 15a m
" Augusta..	8 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta....	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]			
Lv'e Atlanta...	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington.	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington..	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	7 46 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta....	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta...	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta..	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta....	5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte. ☞Only one Change Atlanta to New York. ☞
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent, R. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
600 jan24 dtf

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

☞ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d&1yr

J. K. S. CASE vs. SALLIE B. CASE. } Fulton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1878.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT THE defendant, Sallie B. Case, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered, that service upon said defendant be perfected by publishing this order once a month for four months in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

HOKE SMITH,
Attorney for Petitioner.

A true extract from the minutes.
J. D. COLLINS,
nov15 d1m4m C.S. C.

PERRY TRADE MARK & Co's
STEEL PENS

of superior English make—famous for durability and elasticity of nib—suited to every variety of writing, for sale by dealers generally.

TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" and "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN TAYLOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
109 jan7 d&m tues

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. HOWELL H. THOMAS, JAMES J. FINDLEY, AND SAMUEL LESSER.

I have levied upon as the property of James J. Findley, one of the above named defendants, part of land lot No. 85 in the 11th district of Hall county, Georgia, 411th militia district, containing 125 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon; and will sell the same at public auction, at the court house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, ... February 3d, 1879. O. P. FITZSIMONS,
85 feb4...law5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. THOMAS A. EMMETT and JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th Militia District, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.
O. P. FIT

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 7-16d.; in New York at 9⅝c.; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, east to south winds, cloudy weather and rain, with falling barometer and stationary or rising temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 10, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.18	48	63	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.27	54	80	E.	G'n'e	.*0	Lt rain.
Savannah	30.25	57	87	S.	Fresh	.06	Cloudy.
Key West	30.12	72	76	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.96	61	94	S.	G'n'e	.*	Thr'n'g
Indianola	29.97	62	94	S.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.57	57	58	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.04	58	82	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.10	57	94	S. E.	G'n'e	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.14	54	73	S. E.	G'n'e	.00	Fair.

*Not sufficient to measure.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.49	40	56	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.33	48	42	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
3 p. m.	30.24	51	46	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
7:00	30.25	50	51	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.2	48	56	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.18	48	63	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30.263 | Maximum ther.....52
Mean daily ther.....46.75 | Minimum ther.....39
Mean daily humid. 52.66 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
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409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep6,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
156 feb7 d1m

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Germania Loan and Building Association. No. II.

The regular monthly meeting will be held to-night at Concordia Hall. Dues can be paid during the day at Beermann & Kuhrt's Store, or at night at the Hall.
CHARLES BEERMANN,
feb11 d1t Treasurer.

Attention, Grocers!

ATLANTA, February 11, 1879.

The merchants of Decatur street are requested to meet at No. 50 Decatur street, at 8 o'clock this evening, to consider matters of interest to themselves in regard to the enforcement of city ordinances detrimental to their business. Other Grocery merchants invited.
J. J. MARBUT,
J. B. JONES,
CLARKE & AUSTIN,
J. H. SMITH,
C. SHEEHAN,
J. J. LYNCH,
DYER & BRO.,
P. H. MEEHAN,
JOHN F. ADAIR,
P. W. LYNCH.
feb11 d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Opera House—Wednesday, February 12th, Concert, Herr August Wilhelmj.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Commonwealth Distribution Company.
Louisiana State Lottery—M. A. Dauphin.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—An accomodation train leaves the city daily for Cartersville at 4:20 p.m.

—In the past two days we have had two false alarms of fire. One occurred Sunday night and the other yesterday afternoon.

—A manager advertised the other day that "the storm effects will be produced with real lightning."

—Christine Nilsson is said to have accepted a two months' engagement at $8,000 per month.

—Captain G. W. Adams, of Forsyth, superintendent of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, is in the city.

—Colonel L. A. Hitchcock, of Boston, who owned a stable of horses that were in attendance upon the fair in this city last year, died recently.

—It is said that some of the best police work ever done in Atlanta has been performed by the detective system which has been recently used.

—The Kimball house is becoming a fashionable resort for permanent boarders under the new management. Its magnificent rooms and superb fare are its principal attractions.

—Would it not be a good idea for the street committee to have the mud which has been raked up in piles on Broad street hauled away before it becomes scattered again?

—Mary Anderson's step-father says the reporters "shan't interview Mary any more." The old man should not have acted so hurriedly. As yet, none of the reporters have stated the age of the wart on Mary's left ear.

—"Diplomacy" will be played Thursday and Friday nights at the opera-house by the Wards-Barrymore combination. "Our Boys" will be the play for Saturday night. "Diplomacy" will be given at a matinee Saturday afternoon.

—Raleigh Christian Advocate: Bishop Peck is in Greensboro holding the conference of the M. E. church in North Carolina. Dr. Fuller, of Atlanta, Ga., is there also. The doctor has a wonderful tact at stirring up the colored people against the whites. What a pity that his tastes run in that direction.

POLICE POINTS.

—The receipts of the recorder's court yesterday amounted to $38.

—Two more tramps were tried and fined by the recorder yesterday.

—There are at present sixty-three prisoners in the recorder's court chain-gang.

—Jim McHenry was arrested by the police yesterday upon a warrant issued by Julia Maulden.

—Officer Parish arrested yesterday Will Lacey upon a charge of larceny. His case will probably be investigated to-day.

—Ten additional hands were added to the street force yesterday by the workings of the recorder's court.

—Councilman Andrew Stewart pays daily visits to the station-house to get the returns from the recorder's court.

—J. C. Callahan was arrested by Officers Cook and Thompson, of the police force, yesterday upon a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

—A countryman reported at the station-house last night that he had been robbed of a pocketbook containing $85 and a due-bill for $40. The police were making efforts to recover the money at last accounts.

THE WATER-WORKS.

A Fine Showing for the Past Year.

We understand that the annual report for the water-works for 1878 shows a most satisfactory state of things. The chief point of note is that the income has increased $8,000 over the income of the year before, while the expenses have increased only about $2,000. The income now gives a clear net surplus of from $3,000 to $5,000 over the running expenses; and for the present year it is likely that the increase will be $6,000 to $8,000 more, which, of course, will be nearly all profit. It is not at all impossible that the profits for this year will go up to $8,000 or $10,000. The managers of the water-works find that the water is rapidly becoming popular. It is much clearer than it formerly was, and the supply is absolutely steady. It has gone into very general use and gives universal satisfaction. It is being used in many houses as drinking water, and is preferred by many to well or cistern water. One of the troubles encountered by the board is the inability to extend pipes as they are needed. It may be safely said that not a single extension has been made that has not paid a handsome return. A small pipe run down a side street will win a dozen customers and add a hundred dollars or so to the general income. If the commissioners only had the remainder of the water-works bonds that were issued they could so extend the pipes that they would soon be able to double the present income. We have it as the opinion of one of the commissioners that the city can easily take $20,000 more worth of water and thus make the annual profits (over the running expenses) some $25,000 to $30,000. It will take some time, of course, to reach this result. In the meantime, the works are being carefully managed. The rates are made uniform and are promptly collected. The failure to respond to one dunning will result in having the water turned off the premises. There are almost daily additions made to the list of consumers, which has now gone up considerably over 800. The great number of additions are made, however, during the summer. All new houses built in the last year or two have water-pipes run through them, just as the gas-pipes are. The pipes have been extended into several side-streets by private parties who own the pipe, and charge all who desire to tap it with a part of the cost.

OUR PARK.

Additional Improvements to This Popular Resort.

We learn that Mr. Roberts, the efficient keeper of the city hall park, will, at the next meeting of the city council, which takes place Monday night, present a petition to that body looking to the improvement of the park. The petition will be numerously signed by some of the best citizens of Atlanta who are desirous that this resort should be so fitted up as to make it more attractive than ever. The necessary improvements it is thought will cost about $500. It is calculated that with this sum six lawn sprinklers and a sufficient quantity of rubber hose could be purchased to have the grass kept green throughout the dry summer months. A fine band-stand could also be built, and other improvements made with this small sum. Several days since Mr. Roberts planted out some more shade trees, among which is a fine dog-wood tree. The grounds have been raked over and the walks shaped up in the past few days and everything now presents a very neat appearance. We noticed that the blue grass and clover are commencing to sprout, and soon we may expect to see a rich carpet of grass upon the grounds. The park every afternoon is quite a resort for children and large numbers are out playing games and enjoying themselves generally. The prospects are that the coming summer the park will be a most attractive spot.

At St. Philip's Sunday.

The seating capacity of St. Philip's church was fully tested Sunday morning. It was filled with an elegant congregation. Bishop Beckwith preached. The sermon has been pronounced one of his ablest efforts. While it was full of profound research and closely knit reasoning, it was also characterized by such beauty of style and such perfection of finish as to interest the entire assembly. At times the bishop became very eloquent, and moved his hearers with evident effect. As usual, he delivered the discourse in a delightful manner. At the conclusion, he touched on the necessity for a new church, speaking at the same time beautifully of the memories and associations of the present edifice. Mr. Foute then addressed the congregation, earnestly appealing in behalf of the needed church building. A collection was taken up and we learn that nearly $7,000 was paid and subscribed. The congregation of St. Philip's have gone to work in earnest about this matter and will succeed at once in their worthy plans. The ladies of the church are especially devoted always doing something for the promotion of the building interests. To them is due much of that laudable enthusiasm which has sprang up in the church on this subject.

The City Court.

JUDGE R. H. CLARK, PRESIDING.

The civil term of this court was resumed on yesterday.

The juries were empaneled, and the calendar set down was taken in its order.

The case of Martha C. Smith, administratrix of Thomas P. Smith, deceased, vs. the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway company was taken up. The plaintiff is represented by Hopkins & Glenn; the defendant by McCay & Trippe.

This is a suit for $25,000 damages for the death of Thomas P. Smith. He was an engineer upon a passenger train, and was killed on the 23d of November, 1877, by the overturning of his engine in a wash-out near Wright's station, in North Carolina. The wash-out was occasioned by the excessive rains and accumulations of water along the roadside. The testimony is not concluded, but the case will go to the jury to-day.

The cases in order after it are Roberson vs. A. and C. Ry. Co., and Champe vs. City. Court adjourned to 9 a.m. to-day.

Death of a Lady Well Known at McPherson Barracks.

It is with regret we learn of the death of Mrs. Dr. J. H. Bill, whose husband was physician in charge at McPherson barracks during a portion of the years 1876 and 77. She died quite suddenly of heart disease last Wednesday night, while on a visit to her uncle, General Wallen, U. S. A., at Englewood, New Jersey. Dr. Bill was in New York at the time, where he has been stationed since his transfer from Atlanta, as one of the medical examining board of the United States army. Mrs. Bill was well known at the post, being remarkable for her great beauty and charming manners. She was a much-loved relative of the family of the late John T. Boifuillet, Esq., of Macon, Ga., where she lived during the first years of her childhood, but subsequently moved north, where she married. Her death will be a great shock to her friends in this city.

The Detention of Wilhelmj.

This famous violinist will appear at DeGive's opera house to-morrow night. He was to have played there to-night but for a failure in his railroad connections. Reserved seats are now on sale at Phillips & Crew's. The press everywhere pronounce him unrivaled. He is supported by the famous Strakosch orchestra and by two fine vocalists. His appearance in Atlanta will be the musical event of the season, and the culture of the city will welcome him to our city. His concerts are enjoyed intensely by all who hear them.

Sketches of Western North Carolina.

Is the title of an interesting local history lately published by C. L. Hunter, member of the historical society of North Carolina, 357 pages, price $1.50, sent postage prepaid, by addressing the author at "Lowesville, Lincoln county, N. C." The book treats of the Mecklenburg revolutionary patriots. All persons related to the Alexanders, Polks, Wilsons, Jacks, Davidsons, Forneys, Whites and many other patriots of the old north state, should have a copy, containing much information never before published.

A Serious Fall.

Yesterday a man fell from the top of the steps that run down from the northwest end of Broad street bridge. He tumbled to the bottom, a distance of twenty feet. Some who saw him fall supposed he was dead, as he lay quite still on the platform below. A doctor was sent for, but before he arrived the fellow came and went off. He was drunk at the time and escaped with no harm save a few scratches on his face. He was a stranger to all who saw the accident. The escape he made was almost miraculous, as he fell headlong and rolled like a log.

The Billiard Match.

Last night was the time appointed for the billiard match between Mr. "Kelly" Bonnell and Mr. Charles N. Pemberton. Quite a crowd assembled in the billiard-room of the Kimball house at 8 o'clock last night to see the game. Owing to the illness of Mr. Pemberton the match was postponed. It will probably occur Friday or Satuaday night. Bets are already freely made on both sides by friends who are confident of the success of their favorite. The game will be excellent, no doubt.

A TRIP TO DOUGLASVILLE.

Institution of an Odd Fellows Lodge There.

Several days since Captain John B. Goodwin, R. W. deputy grand Master I. O. O. F. of Georgia, assisted by H. M. Bentell, Joseph Menko, W. W. Garvison, F. M. Simpson, G. C. Beerman and other members of the order in this city, instituted at Douglasville, in Douglas county, a splenid lodge of the order composed of a large number of the most intelligent and prominent citizens of the county. The new lodge bears the name of "Douglasville lodge No. 93, I. O. O. F.," and the elected officers are D. W. Price, N. G.; A. J. Richards, V. G.; J. A. Pittman, recording secretary; A. L. Goslin, financial secretary; T. J. Key, treasurer; C. D. Camp, past grand. The instituting party from Atlanta were received with great cordiality and entertained in a most hospitable manner by the citizens of Douglasville, and especially by the members of the lodge there, and the occasion will long be remembered as a pleasant one by all who had the good fortune to be present. During the progress of the work of the evening, at 11 o'clock the members were called from labor to refreshments, and a bountiful repast, consisting of substantials and delicacies that would have reflected credit on the most skilled caterer, was enjoyed. Those attending were highly delighted with the evidences of thrift and improvements at Douglasville. The new lodge has every prospect of a successful career in promoting the good objects of Odd Fellowship. The business prospects of Douglasville are improving yearly, and a bright future awaits this prosperous little city.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

A Progressive Atlanta Establishment.

The business of Atlanta is forever going forward. One of the latest evidences of its progress is the establishment of one of the largest wholesale drug houses in the south. Yesterday a reporter dropped in at No. 29 east Alabama street and took a survey of this establishment. It is in the hands of five proprietors, George J. Howard & Bros. The senior member of the firm is well known to the people of this city and to the drug trade of the whole state. He has been in the business here for eight years past and knows the nauts of the trade. He is one of the most experienced druggists in the state. The other members of the firm, Messrs. W. H. Howard, jr., and Mr. Charles H. Howard, are among the leading commercial men of Augusta. These gentlemen have gone into the wholesale drug business with the determination to make it a suc ess. Their large stock was recently purchased from the leading drug houses of America by Mr. George J. Howard, who selected it with peculiar care. He bought in very large quantities and paid net cash for everything, so that the house can offer extraordinary inducements and prices that will be found exceedingly favorable. Everything in the entire stock is guaranteed fresh and pure and just what it pretends to be. The stock furnishes everything that can be looked for in a wholesale drug store. Drugs, medicines and chemicals of all kinds are on hand in great quantities. Lubricating oils of every variety are offered at advantageous figures, having been bought in such extensive lots. Paints, white lead of the best brands, glass, putty and other such goods constitute one portion of this big stock. All the standard patent medicines are included in the list of goods which this enterprising firm offer. We were surprised to see so many goods ready for shipment yesterday, as the house has been open only a short time. The well known reliability of the firm and the low figures at which they offer first-class goods caused this early popularly of the establishment.

Mr. George J. Howard has charge of the house and gives all orders his personal supervision. Goods are sold at wholesale only, and all who wish to purchase drugs at favorable figures are invited to call and examine the stock and prices.

A Colored Gathering.

Merchant hall, corner of Alabama and Loyd streets, was crowded last night by an assemblage of the most respectable colored citizens of Atlanta. The occasion was the holding of a social entertainment given by the Odd Fellows' society. Captain Shelton's company honored the occasion by giving an exhibition drill, which was greatly enjoyed by the audience. Upon the conclusion of the drill, which lasted about a half hour, a handsome supper was served in good style. At several tables in the hall numerous articles were disposed of by raffle and by vote. For a handsome gold watch and chain, which was to be voted to the most popular colored citizen in Atlanta, Mack Hill, Ransom Miller and Howard Garner were candidates. The votes were not counted up to a late hour last night, and we did not learn who was the successful candidate. Martha Gordon and Mrs. Owens were candidates for a carpet to be voted to the most popular candidate in the field. The returns from this contest did not get in, and consequently we are unable to give the name of the winner of the prize. The affair was very orderly, and a most enjoyable time was had by all who attended the Odd Fellows' entertainment.

Valentine's Day.

Friday is St. Valentine's day—a day full of happy associations to every man and woman who cherish the memory of youth and to every boy and girl who feel its exhilaration. The day is to be celebrated with unusual festivities in Atlanta. There will be a "valentine party" at the governor's mansion, which will be one of the social events of the season. It is to be given by the ladies of St. Philip's church and will be the last of their series of entertainments before lent. There will be many features which will make the valentine party interesting. Among these will be a concert by some of the finest voices in the city. The post-offices will be the source of plenty of fun for every body. Valentines of all kinds will be on sale at the party at low prices. The ladies do not intend to encourage the drumming system, but offer the entertaining pleasures of the evening at a very small cost. The ladies and gentlemen of the city will be out in force. The party is for the benefit of the building fund of St. Philip's church.

The Beethoven Society.

The annual meeting of the Beethoven society was held last night at their hall. Much enthusiam was manifested by the large number in attendance. An election of officers was held with the following result: J. Gadsden King, president; Chas. A. Capwell, vice-president; Wm. F. Clark, musical director; DeWitt Bruin, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors—Lewis H. Clarke, E. A. Werner, Bob. H. McCrystal, W. M. Scott, W. A. Haynes, P. H. Snook, W. H. Parkins. We are pleased to notice the spendid orchestra that is connected with this society. A number of our most popular musicians have recently joined, and we have every reason to expect some superb concerts the coming spring and summer. At the meeting last night the society was presented with a fine picture of Willielmj in an elegant frame. The gift was from Mr. John T. Ford.

Good Seed.

A farmer should always be careful where he buys his seeds. Frequently his year's toil comes to nothing, simply because some imposter has sold him worthless seed. Mr. Mark W. Johnson, of this city, has on hand the most carefully selected lot of seed ever brought to this market. He has twenty-two varieties of corn, and all the seeds needed in this climate. His seed is fresh, and purchasers may rely on the fact that they will get just what they want when they purchase seed from him. He will be in the business when you come to buy for another year, and will not be ashamed to meet any of his old customers.

DECATUR DOTS.

—The high school has thirty-one pupils.

—Decatur looks forward to a brilliant spring season of picnics and evening socables.

—Efforts are being made to have a handsome foot-bridge across the railroad cut in front of Judge Hillyer's.

—A missionary agent has agitated the minds, and hearts and pocket-books of this community for the past several days.

—The Orion clubb had a full and charming meeting on Friday night at the residence of Colonel Geo. W. Scott.

—The maturer feminine element of the town have formed a Shakspearean club, whose meetings on Friday nights are said to be very intellectual and interesting.

—Misses Allie McPherson and Annie and Mamie Scott, of Decatur, are visiting the family of Major Campbell Wallace, in your city. May their stay be brief.

—Rev. Mr. Bachman has been invited to conduct a series of religious meetings in the Presbyterian church during the present week.

—Murphy Candler, Decatur's last law fledgling, has been promised a case of some importance from his native town. He is extremely popular here, and he richly deserves to be.

ONE STEP FROM SUCCESS.

Edison Only Troubled Now with the Corrosion of the Platinum in his Lamps.

New York World.

A few days ago the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin published the following editorial:

A feeling is beginning to prevail that if Mr. Edison wishes public faith in that electric light of his to remain steadfast, he will have to give an early demonstration of the truth of his claim that it is a practical success. When he first announced that he had solved the problem of dividing the light and of adapting it to domestic uses, there was a very general inclination to accept the story with absolute confidence, because Mr. Edison proved by his previous inventions that he could achieve some things which had been regarded by other men as impossible. But, after all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the world, after waiting patiently for the public display of an invention which sent gas stocks down as soon as it was heralded, will be disposed, unless Mr. Edison shows his hand, to suppose that the Edison electric light and the Keeley motor will have to be ranked together as enterprises which contained much more promise than of performance.

Yesterday a reporter of the World visited Mr. Edison and asked him what he thought of such unkind remarks. "Well," said he, "those fellows in Philadelphia are great people. I've had experience of them before. I'm not working at the electric light for the sake of making a public exhibition of it or for the sake of announcing each step I take. I am working for a company, and it is my business to give them a perfect system of electric lighting. Then they can deal with the public."

"How is the electric light getting along?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Edison led the way from his laboratory, which occupies the apartment in the building formerly used as a machine-shop, to the machine-shop in the new building. He picked up the several pieces of model that were lying on a work-bench and putting them together said: "There is my last lamp." It was a handsome apparatus. It consisted principally of a hollow rod of zircon supporting a button, around which are ranged twelve spirals composed of platinum and iridium. Each spiral is composed of four feet of wire and presents a lighting surface of one square inch. The rod and the spirals are inclosed in a glass globe or case which is hermetically sealed, but from which the air has not been expelled. This much of the construction of the lamp may be made known, but another principle employed, and a simple one, is not yet to be divulged. After explaining the construction of the lamp Mr. Edison pointed to a large model on the floor, and said, "That is my dynamometer to measure the power I use." Then he called attention to a machine in course of making and said, "That is part of my dynamo-electric machine or generator. It is different from any other in use and will give me twice as much force from the power required to run it as any machine now known." Mr. Edison then walked to a corner of the machine-shop and paused between a table and his new Gramme dynamo-electric machine of two-horse power. "Here," said he, "is the subdivision of the light. On that table are fifty-six lamps with the spirals of iron instead of platinum. These I used for experiment, and platinum is too costly for that purpose. Each of these lamps is connected with this Gramme machine, and it heats each of those spirals to a red heat. I didn't make them white hot, because that would use them up. I can heat one of those lamps to a certain intensity or I can heat them all at once to the same intensity. Now, if I have subdivided the light among lamps with iron spirals, what is to prevent me from doing the same thing with platinum? All I need is more power to carry the red heat to white heat, and that is easily supplied. This Gramme machine of two-horse power will light ten of my platinum lamps. A four-horse power engine will light twenty lamps, and so on indefinitely."

"What is the principal difficulty you have to overcome?" asked the reporter.

"The corrosion of the platinum by chemical action owing to certian impurities in a part of the lamp. If I can remove those impurities the lamp is perfect. The light is of sixteen-candle power; it is uniform and pleasant and it is easily regulated. When a man goes into work of this kind thoroughly he finds himself continually possessed with new ideas suggested by some previous step. Take my telephone for example. How often have I picked it up and laid it down. And now, after two years, it is complete and the Western Union is making it. It can be made in such a compact shape that it can be carried in the pocket, and it differs in two important respects from all other telephones. In the first place you don't have to talk at a mouth-piece and listen with an ear-piece. The transmitter is also the receiver. In the second place the message, instead of being in a lower tone than that in which it was transmitted, is louder. All you have to do is to turn a little crank while you are keeping up conversation with the other end and talk at the transmitter. I have no doubt, come to think of it, that you can send and receive a message at the same time. I haven't tried it, but there is no reason why it shouldn't be done." So saying Mr. Edison placed a piece of copper wire against the Gramme machine, drawing forth an electric disk with a sunlike center and a rainbow edge, and then going into the engine-room looked affectionately at the great engine and drew minute sparks with his knuckles from the wide belt as it rapidly passed his hand.

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

Mr. B. W. Wrenn Takes a Ten Year Lease on this Famous Resort.

We learn with pleasure that one of the most popular and famous of our Southern resorts—probably the most beautiful of them all—Catoosa Springs, has been put under auspices that will insure to it a bright and successful future.

Through various reverses this enchanting place has lost much of its prestige, all of which it will now regain. Mr. B. W. Wrenn, whose name is a synonym of energy and who pushes everything he undertakes to success, has effected a lease on the entire property for the term of ten years. It is probable that it will be run by Mr. J. R. Campbell, of the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, and late of the Kimball House. Mr. Campbell is one of the most capable hotel men in the country, and his St. James is the best of the Florida hotels. He put the Kimball on its feet by an administration of a few months, and will doubtless do more than this for old Catoosa. There is no spot in the South that for beauty of scenery, salubrity of climate, variety of pleasures, strength and diversity of mineral waters, and general natural advantages can near equal Catoosa. Under the leaseship of the indomitable Wrenn and the management of Colonel Campbell, we shall be surprised if it does not go to the very head and front of the Georgia watering places during its first season. We are sincerely glad to see it in such capital hands. It has always deserved such management as it is about to get.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. J. M. High, of Madison, is in the city.

—Colonel A. W. Hill, of Washington, Ga., is in Atlanta.

—Captain W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. M. O. Bowdoin, of Griffin, visited Atlanta Sunday.

—Mr. A. W. Kries, advance agent of the "Merry Makers," is in the city.

—Mr. W. W. Elliott and Mr. H. C. Gaither, of Conyers, are visiting the city.

—Mr. John P. Young, of Macon, visited Atlanta Sunday last.

—Mr. Harry Erwin, of Cartersville, Ga., was in the city Sunday.

—Mr. Burr Brown, of Macon, Ga., is in the city.

—Mr. W. T. Butt, of Augusta, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. F. L. Ingraham, of Macon, visited Atlanta Sunday.

—Mr. W. H. Read, a prominent manufacturer of commercial fertilizers, passed through our city en route for New York.

—Mr. A. W. Haywood, one of the most brilliant members of the bar of Raleigh, N. C., is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. Wyly Arden and William Frank Arden, of Savannah, were in the city Sunday last, visiting relatives.

—Mr. Alton Augier was last Saturday appointed ticket auditor of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line.

—Colonel R. J. Moses, of this city, has gone to Columbus, Georgia, on legal business.

—Mr. John H. Griffin, of Savannah, general passenger agent of the Atlanta & Gulf, was in the city Sunday.

—Mr. E. E. Zimmerman, advance agent of "Warde & Barrymore's Grand Combination," was in the city Sunday.

—We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. Ernest Stanley, director of Billy Emerson's minstrels. This fine company, with the "big four," is billed to appear at the opera house February 21st.

—As we understand it Mr. J. S. Holliday has detailed Mr. W. F. Stewart as the clerk for the city court, and Mr. Bub Culberson as the clerk of the superior court. Each of the appointments is a good one, and we have no doubt but that these gentlemen will give entire satisfaction.

Tribute of Respect.

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTA CADETS, ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1879.—At a meeting held in their armory the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in memory of the late Cadet J. R. Simmons:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, we have been called upon to yield a submissive obedience to the will of the Great Commander, who, in the dispensation of providence, has shown the working of His hand by detailing our young and much beloved comrade John R. Simmons for duty in life eternal among the hosts of heaven; and whereas, while we are deeply grieved that it should have pleased the Almighty to pluck this budding flower in the spring-time of life, we are convinced that it was for the purpose of transplanting it in the land of love and beauty, there to blossom and diffuse its sweet fragrance in the pathway of those who are endeared to the memory of our departed friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade, J. R. Simmons, the Atlanta Cadets have lost one of its most zealous members, whose prompt obedience to commands is worthy of our imitation; and be it further

Resolved, That we cause our armory to be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the grief-stricken family, of whose hearts our lamented comrade was their idol, our heartfelt sympathy in this their sore affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and Evening Post, and as a fitting tribute to his memory we here inscribe—

Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be dressed,
And the green turf lie lightly on thy breast;
There shall the morn her earliest tears bestow—
There the first roses of the year shall grow.

E. S. MCCANDLESS,
A. L. GREENE,
J. C. HUNTER,
A. C. BELLUPS,
Committee.

—This pointed, pleasing statement is very interesting. "It is much in little." The payment of the $10,000 mentioned at the bottom makes its insured feel comfortable:

To my Patrons, and to whom it my concern:

I present to you an outline of the annual report for 1878 of the company I represent—the Northwestern Mutual Life. It gives me great cause for gratification, and I think it will you. Its assets are within $5,000 of $18,000,000. Its surplus over all liabilities are $2,913,132 on its present base of reserve 4 per cent. the strongest known, and upwards of four millions on that required by the New York law. Its ratio being 26.6 per cent.; that of the Mutual of New York is 14.4. Indeed, in this respect, or in strength and security, as ascertained from the New York insurance reports, it stands at the head of all companies. Its loans on real estate are $11,465,000; secured on property valued by disinterested persons at $41,454,000. Here it has a great advantage, as it is not confined to any one State in seeking points to place its money as are, for instance, the New York companies.

The five State Insurance Commissioners, who gave it such a careful examination not long since, particularly called attention to this advantage.

It is doing business in twenty-five States. Its interest for the year was $1,332,866.81. Its death claims, paid, was $703,517.00. The interest receipts, again, for the fifth year by $207,000 more than paid its combined losses and expenses. We have never read or heard of any other company doing the like, even for one year. During the past twenty years it has disbursed over twenty millions dollars to its representatives. Last year it aggregated $3,088,800, including dividends, death claims, matured endowments, surrendered policies, etc.—while its assets have rapidly run up to eighteen millions. It being purely mutual, whatever success has attended its course has been solely to the advantage of its members in the enhanced character of their insurance, while its cost has been diminished by the increased returns in the way of dividends (amounting last year to $919,561.00). The year before it was $879,726.00. For six years the increase has been as great). Its policy holders are its only stockholders. The history of its first few years was a struggle for position. Now its first rank is every where, and by all State Insurance officers conceded. Its marked strength and good management is demonstrated in its yearly increasing and highly satisfactory returns, and very low average mortality.

WM. H. WHITE, State Agent.

$10,000 Life Insurance Paid.

Received of Dr. Wm. H. White, State Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for my daughter, Mrs. E. H. Clayton, ten thousand dollars, the full amount of a policy her husband had on his life in said company. DAVID R. COOK.
Macon, Ga., January 30, 1879.

This company gives more safe insurance for the same premium than any other company, and pays its claims promptly. This is the seventh claim I have paid, amounting to $33,3005, including post mortem dividends. WM. H. WHITE, S. Agent.

Honesty is the Best Policy.

The remarkable popularity which the Louisiana State Lottery company has achieved by the integrity and fairness which have characterized all its operations, has created no little astonishment. When the reader reflects, however, that the valuable franchises which the company have secured last for twenty-five years from the date of the incorporation in 1868, and for the security of which the inviolable faith of the state of Louisiana is pledged to a contract upon which the state has already received nearly half a million of dollars, he will see that here at least honesty is the best policy. The drawings will go on as usual for the next fifteen years. For any further information, apply to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. 215 feb11 d&wlt

—The musical event of the season will be the appearance of the Boston Quintette Club, February 18. We clip from one of our Virginia exchanges the following notice:

"Last night the Norfolk Opera House was packed by one of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever gathered there. Ladies filled the dress circle, parquette, orchestra chairs, and even crowded out the lords of the gallery, where scores of them found seats which they were unable to obtain in the lower portion of the house. Norfolk and Portsmouth turned out in force to hear the famous Boston Quintette Club and the performance fully justified all that has been said about them. Each performer seemed a perfect master of his instrument. Mrs. Knowles has a splendid voice and soon won the hearts of her auditors She was encored twice and in response to one of them sang Annie Laurie. The performance was a rich musical treat and the audience appreciated it."

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

1. The practice of carrying concealed weapons in violation of law has grown to be such an evil that its suppression is imperatively demanded in order to protect life and insure tranquillity.

2. The police force will, therefore, be vigilant in their endeavors to correct this evil by arresting and bringing to trial, or by presenting to the grand jury all persons violating this law.

3. Captains will see that this order is strictly enforced. GEO. T. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

1. Complaints are made by respectable citizens that up-stairs rooms on many of our most public streets are occupied by lewd women, to the annoyance of the public and to the injury of the morals of the city.

2. The police will take such measures as may be necessary to abate the evil complained of by notifying property owners to cause the removal of the obnoxious parties, and also to notify the parties to find other quarters away from the main thoroughfares of the city.

3. Captains will see that this order is strictly enforced. GEO. T. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.
179 feb9-2t

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and live active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See other column.

"The Laws of God, as found in History and Natural Science," is the subject of a Lecture qefore the Scientific Association, by Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, to-night at Hall, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. Public cordially invited. Seats free. feb11 d1t

Don't Do It.

Do not buy yeast powder or baking powder of short weight. A manufacturer that defrauds by short weight will not hesitate to make adulterated goods. You can always rely on Dooley's Yeast Powder being full weight and strictly pure.

—Dr. Jno. B. McFerrin, Agent of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, will deliver an address at Trinity church to-night. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to be present. Seats fee. feb11 d1t

SILVER-PLATED WARE!

Large invoice of new goods, ornamented pieces for presentation purposes, and full line for table use, just received and on sale at lowest prices at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall street.
350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—Have your Gas Fitting and Plumbing done by J. W. Phillips & Co.
146 feb7 d3t fri sun tues

—Do not be deceived by the phrase "Dummy Stops." FIRST-CLASS makers use various mechanical stops which add to the variety of effects that can be produced from an Organ. These are sometimes miscalled "dummy" stops. Call and see for yourself at the Warerooms of the Estey Organ Co., 10 Marietta street, Atlanta.
000 feb11 d1t near top 5th col

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
000 feb9 dtf 4th col

—The largest shipment of Stoves ever brought to Atlanta was received by J. W. Phillips & Co. a few days ago.
146 feb7 d3t fri sun tues

—Dr. J. G. Westmoreland lectures before the Scientific Association to-night. Seats free. feb11 d1t

—Be sure and attend the large sale of Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc., by Olcott & Co. to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. 000 feb11 d2t

FREIGHTS, B